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## NAVIES' CUT ANNOUNCED BY STIMSON

### Amount of Reduction to Be 200,000 Tons—British to Take Same Step

### U. S. SHIPS NEARLY OBSOLETE, IS CLAIM

### Opinion of American Public Said to Be Impressing London

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Though the statement issued by Henry L. Stimson, head of the American delegation to the five-power naval conference announcing that a 200,000 tons reduction of the American navy might be possible if the other powers, that is France, reduce too, is based upon statistics which certain observers here regard with profound skepticism, nevertheless it marks a return to the ideal of reduction. And the ideal of reduction had been rapidly passing out of the picture during the last few weeks.

It is felt here that it was the outbursts of American public opinion which prompted this new commitment to a goal which had been originally set up and stressed by every American authority since Hugh Gibson reopened the naval disarmament discussion at Geneva in April, 1929.

It is necessary to examine Mr. Stimson's figure of 200,000 tons to arrive at a just estimate of its real value.

**Tabulation of U. S. Navy**

The following is a tabulation of the American Navy at present, upon which Mr. Stimson's figures are based:

| | Tons |
|---|---|
| Battleships | 532,500 |
| Cruisers | 276,000 |
| Destroyers | 306 000 |
| Submarines | 82,000 |
| Total | 1,196,500 |

Next comes the table of the proposed treaty navy:

| | Tons |
|---|---|
| Battleships | 462,500 |
| Cruisers | 323,500 |
| Destroyers | 150,000 |
| Submarines | 60,000 |
| Total | 996,000 |

Subtracting these two totals leaves 200,500, which is the reduction claimed by Mr. Stimson. On the surface, therefore, the treaty will include 70,000 tons reduction in battleships, 47,500 tons increase in cruisers, 156,000 tons reduction in destroyers and 22,000 tons reduction in submarines. But how is this decrease achieved: First by scrapping the three battleships, Florida, Utah and Wyoming, which are almost 20 years old and must be scrapped in 1934 under the Washington treaty. Their total tonnage is actually 69,630. They are nearly obsolete and their elimination from the American Navy was a foregone conclusion.

The second point to consider is how Mr. Stimson deduces that the American cruiser strength at present reaches 276,000 tons. This can be done only by adding the total as follows;

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## British Reduce Navy Estimates by £4,000,000

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Navy estimates issued on March 6 show a net reduction of £4,000,000 compared with last year, the total for 1930 being £51,000,000 as against £55,000,000 for 1929.

Albert Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a statement attached to the estimates, explained that if the reductions in the building program made by the present Government had not taken place, the provision this year would have been in the neighborhood of £10,000,000, compared with the £6,000,000 now proposed. Mr. Alexander added: "As to future shipbuilding, the Government has decided not to formulate any proposals until the results of the naval conference are known and have been fully considered. No provision therefore is included in these estimates for commencing any further new construction in 1930. As soon as the Government is in the position to inform Parliament of its intentions, a statement will be made on the subject, and, if necessary, supplementary estimates will be presented."

Mr. Alexander also said that great attention had been paid to reducing the personnel and the number of men proposed to be reached by April 1, 1930, was "97,050, which is expected to fall to 94,000 by April 1, 1931."

Mr. Alexander announced an interesting appointment in connection with the interchange of personnel and co-operation between the Royal Navy and the overseas Dominion navies. It is that of Rear-Admiral G. F. Hyde, of the Royal Australian Navy, to command the British third battle squadron for 12 months from next May. Admiral Hyde is now acting as adviser to the Australian delegation of the naval conference.

## AUSTRALIA TO ABOLISH POSTS IN AMERICA?

CANBERRA, Australia (AP)—The Commonwealth Government, for motives of economy, is considering the abolition of the posts of Australian commissioners in the United States.

John Parker Moloney, Minister of Markets and Transport, considers the expenditure unjustifiable in view of the limited trade between the two countries. Herbert Brookes, present Australian Commissioner-General to the United States, is now in London.

## Dutch Second Chamber Adopts Geneva Pact

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam

THE Second Chamber March 5 voted without division to adhere to the first, second, and fourth chapters of the so-called general act for peaceful solution of international differences drawn up at Geneva in September, 1928.

The Foreign Minister, Jonkheer F. Beelaerts van Blokland, stated that the Dutch not signing chapter three does not mean they will not accept arbitration, but only they did not wish to bind themselves in advance for all cases. Chapters one, two, and four deal respectively with conciliation, judicial settlement, and general provisions for bringing the act into force.

## Much Talk, Few Arrests, in Red 'Riots'

### Communist Demonstration Quelled by Police With Little Difficulty

Five arrests on charges of sauntering and loitering were made in front of the State House today following Communists' demonstrations on the Boston Common. Paraders, carrying bright-colored banners, marched from the Common to the State House where they found the gates closed and a strong detachment of guards in uniform and plain clothes on hand. Nothing of a riotous nature took place.

By the Associated Press

Minor disorders flared in the observance March 6 of "international unemployment day" in the United States and Europe. Demonstrators were arrested in a number of cities after clashes with the police, notably in Washington, London and Berlin.

Tear gas was used by Washington police to disperse a gathering of unemployment day demonstrators in front of the White House. Six leaders in a fight with the police were arrested.

Previously, President Hoover had instructed the police to allow the demonstrators to carry out their program so long as they were orderly and did not trespass on federal park land.

Demonstrations were held in other American cities. Police in Waterbury, Conn., broke up a demonstration and arrested four including a woman. In Worcester, Mass., five alleged Communists were arrested. In New Britain, Conn., police arrested three alleged Communists who attempted to address a crowd, and in Stamford, Conn., five were arrested as the result of a demonstration at the City Hall.

About 15,000 demonstrators gathered in Union Square, New York, sang the "Internationale" and listened to denunciations of capitalistic America.

There were numerous demonstrations in Europe and some clashes between police and Communists, most of which ended with the arrest of leaders.

Five men were injured in a skirmish with police in London after an effort to interview the Lord Mayor. Four Communist leaders were arrested in Dublin.

In Berlin, police and unemployed clashed at municipal employment offices where 3000 unemployed were gathered. Riots also were reported at Hamburg, Breslau and Kiel.

There were demonstrations at Antwerp, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Vienna, Budapest and Manchester.

In Paris a few hundred workers went on strike, but there were no serious disorders. In several cases leaders were arrested and the demonstrators dispersed.

## Newspapers in Moscow Emphasize Demonstration

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Newspapers here devoted much attention to so-called unemployment demonstrations which are supposed to occur in all countries March 6 under the leadership of the Communist parties.

The organ of the Union of Communist Youth, Komhomolhkaya Pravda, published headlines reading: "Twenty million unemployed, 70,000,000 doomed to hunger—here are the fruits of the capitalist so-called stabilization." "Hunger march of the

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## GERMAN'S DEBT TO UNITED STATES FINALLY FIXED

### $1,040,000,000 to Be Paid Over Period of 52 Years as War Settlement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The United States and the German Governments have reached a final war obligation settlement whereby the latter country will pay an aggregate $1,040,000,000 distributed over a period of 52 years.

To formally authenticate the agreement, President Hoover laid the matter before Congress in a special message March 5 asking for the necessary authorizing legislation.

The debt to the United States arises out of war damages and other claims by American interests and individuals that have been awarded by the German-American Mixed Claims Commission. A total of $15,731,800 a year is to be paid on account for the period of 52 years.

Another item involved in the obligation is American Army of Occupation charge. This account will be paid off at the rate of $6,021,400 a year over a period of 37 years.

In a report to the President by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of Treasury, it is explained that the execution of the agreement is conditional upon operation of the Young plan for the settling of all of Germany's war obligations. However, Mr. Mellon declares, the American payments are to be retroactive to Sept. 1, 1929, up to which time the United States had been receiving 55,000,000 gold marks annually for army costs and 45,000,000 gold marks on account of the mixed claims commission awards.

"The details of the proposed agreement," Mr. Mellon states in his report, "differ from this Government's previous debt agreements primarily in that the obligation is expressed in reichmarks rather than in dollars and the bonds evidencing this obligation are not in negotiable form."

Disinclination of the United States Government to participate officially in the Young plan negotiations or to accept any responsibility for the settlement is repeatedly indicated by Mr. Mellon in his report. He points out that the agreement recommended to Congress "is not only possible and desirable, but necessary in view of our decision not to avail ourselves of the machinery provided by the Young plan for the collection of the payments to be made by Germany to the United States."

## Henderson Silent on British Envoy's Moscow Message

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, replying to questions in the House of Commons on March 5, said he had now considered the report by Sir Esmond Ovey, British Ambassador to Moscow, upon the alleged religious prosecutions in Russia and had reached the conclusion that to issue the report or publish any statement based upon it "would create an undesirable precedent and would not be to the interest of the public service."

Mr. Henderson said he had received from the secretary of the Baptist World Alliance particulars regarding 11 Russians, Baptists, reported to have been exiled or imprisoned in the Soviet Union, and was making inquiries on this matter.

In his printed reply to representations by Prebendary Arthur Gough, chairman of the Christian Protest Movement, Mr. Henderson explains that the differences between the Government and the protest movement are "of method rather than of ultimate aim."

Meanwhile a strongly worded memorial signed by G. Bernard Shaw, also Ellen Wilkinson and other Labor members of Parliament and trade union leaders, while declaring that its signatories are "strongly opposed to any kind of religious persecution," emphasizes the danger of any British interference in Russian affairs. It adds: "The protesters trust that British public opinion will resist most emphatically any attempts to injure the developments of friendly relations between the two countries by means of false atrocity stories and malicious inventions."

## *Preponderating View of American Press Favors U. S. Joining in Consultative Pact*

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THAT American public opinion is mobilizing vigorously in favor of the participation of the United States in a consultative pact, if such an endeavor will actually secure the reduction of armaments at the London naval conference, is well known to the American delegation.

The following figures, collected by responsible statisticians, are based on a survey of the editorial opinions expressed throughout the United States and are valued by the delegation as an important indication of how public opinion is increasingly favorable to a constructive course of action at the conference. The figures cover the period from March 1 to March 5, and are computed in connection with total circulation figures:

The newspaper flatly urging American participation in a consultative pact or a treaty implementing the Kellogg pact circulated among 6,800 000 readers.

Those opposed to the consultative pact on the grounds that it might jeopardize the ratification of the naval treaty are totaled at 650,000.

Those against participation in a full-fledged security pact—which is long since discarded by the delegation, number 4,100,000.

In favor of the proclamation by President Hoover, declaring America's intention to consult in the event of a breach of the peace, were 720,000, while 300,000 opposed the proclamation.

In all newspapers reaching 36,000,000 readers were surveyed, and among them all the growing demand that Mr. Hoover should take active steps in giving a lead to the American delegation and the naval conference as a whole was noted during the period under observation. A growing optimism that a way out of the London tangle will be found was also recorded in many papers. A large number applauded the petition of the 1200 signatories, urging genuine reduction in London.

The source of these figures may not be revealed, but they are an important indication of how modern diplomacy keeps its ear to the ground.

## Cabinet of Tardieu Sustained by Margin of 53 in Chamber

### French Political Machinery Resumes Functioning After Shutdown Since Feb. 17—Naval Delegation Returns to London—Modified Stand Expected

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The second Cabinet of Andre Tardieu has weathered stormy weather in its first session in the Chamber of Deputies and emerged with a majority of 53 votes, a larger margin than was expected by any except the most enthusiastic Tardieu supporters.

This serves to indicate that the Government is reasonably certain of remaining in power until the budget has been voted and the London conference has finished its labors.

The Left and Center parties which hold a strategic position in the Chamber and which have determined the fate of the last two governments voted almost solidly for the Tardieu Cabinet. The ballot on vote of confidence was 316 for to 263 against.

French political machinery, which has been practically in suspension since Feb. 17, has again commenced to function. The French delegation to the London conference, consisting of Aristide Briand, J. L. Dumesnil, Francois Pietri, Gustave de Kerguesec, M. Massigli and M. Moyshet has gone to London and M. Tardieu will follow on Saturday for the week-end. His presence will be required in the Chamber of Deputies almost every weekday, but he intends to visit London on Saturdays and Sundays when necessary.

The French representation at the Geneva tariff truce conferences is being immediately resumed under the leadership of Pierre-Etienne Flandin, Minister of Commerce. Negotiations with Germany concerning the Sarre will reopen next week under the supervision of Georges Pernot, Minister of Public Works. The Chamber of Deputies has directed attention at once to completing the budget.

While the French naval demand for a fleet of 724,000 tons by 1936 was reaffirmed in the declaration of policy, authortative circles are under the impression that the program is subject to modification, as the Paris Government desires to ease the tension at London.

Every phase of French political life feels the revivifying effect of the demonstrated ability of the new Government to command a reasonable majority. Although this majority is not so large as that ordinarily attained by the first Tardieu Ministry it approximates it in number. Experience in the ministerial crisis will doubtless result in such precautions as will make defeat upon minor questions most unlikely.

The decisive session of the Chamber was an animated one. The Premier was heckled on several occasions during the reading of his declaration and the proceedings were twice suspended to facilitate the restoration of order. Interpellations by the opposition were most vigorous and Radical Party organization showed no indication of becoming reconciled to the new Government.

The opposition strongly criticized the tendency of recent cabinets to multiply ministries and undersecretaryships. Whereas there were only 23 in the last Briand cabinet there were 28 in the first Tardieu Government and the new cabinet numbers 34.

The characteristic good humor of M. Tardieu was much in evidence. He referred to the overthrow of his first Government as "an incident of parliamentary life." He spoke at length in favor of state assistance to agriculture.

## WORLD CREDIT RATES CONTINUE TO BE SLASHED

### Call Money in New York 3½ P. C.—Time Paper 4¼ to 4½ P. C.

The world appears to be steadily setting its face toward easier credit. The banks of England, Denmark and Sweden on March 6 reduced their discount rates and following the reductions in bankers' acceptances of ⅛ of 1 per cent all around, expectation is increasing of another cut in the rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Acceptances are now quoted by leading banks at 3½ per cent bid—3⅜ asked for 30 to 120 days.

Further proof that a plethora of funds has been accumulated since the crash of the stock market last fall is furnished by a call money rate today of 3½ per cent, the lowest since Jan. 25, 1928, while three months time money is quoted at 4¼ to 4½ per cent.

Since the first of the year, the following central banks have reduced their rates: England twice, Germany, France, Italy, Holland, Hungary, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Poland, and, since the market slump, more than a score of countries have felt the necessity of cutting rates.

This world-wide downward trend is following the inevitable cycle which develops when overproduction of certain commodities causes falling prices

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## Legislature Votes for Dry Referendum

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Gov. Norman S. Case has before him for his signature a bill passed by the House of Representatives in concurrence with the Senate for a referendum on the question of retaining the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The bill was passed March 5 by the House by an overwhelming voice vote after having been approved by the Senate the previous week. The question which will be placed on the ballot next November if the Governor signs the measure, reads: "The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, shall it be retained?"

The bill was prepared and backed by Republican Administration leaders. It was passed only after an attempt by the Democratic minority in the House to amend it so that the question on the ballot would read "Shall it be repealed?" instead of "Shall it be retained?"

## *$1 ASKED FOR PEACE FOR $100 FOR WAR*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Agnes MacPhail, Progressive for Southeast Gray, made her annual appeal for the promotion of peace in a resolution asking that "for every $100 spent for war, $1 should be spent to promote peace by the setting up a chair of international relationships and by instituting international scholarships in each Canadian university."

Her argument, cut short by the adjournment of the House, was that as Canada took an increasingly important place in international affairs it became ever more imperative that its citizens should be taught to prepare for peace through the closest study of peace movements and institutions.

This year's national defense estimates totaled approximately $15,000,000, so that Miss MacPhail's scheme would mean the devoting of $150,000 annually to peace chairs and scholarships.

## NEED IS CITED FOR COMPLETING S. N. E. RAILROAD

### Rhode Island Governor Says It Is Vital to Commerce Growth

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Completion of the Southern New England Railway from Palmer, Mass., to this city is necessary if New England is to add to its industrial structure an ever growing one of commerce, both foreign and domestic, Gov. Norman S. Case told the New England Governors' Committee on Railroads at its hearing at the State House here today. He presented a petition signed by 600 business houses urging the committee to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to support completion of the railroad.

Governor Case was the first speaker at the hearing, which was attended by members of the governors' committee from practically every state in New England. Roland H. Spaulding, former Governor of New Hampshire, was present as chairman of the committee. George L. Crooker, head of the Rhode Island representation on the committee, presided.

Governor Case declared that the completion of the railroad is essential if Providence is to expand its foreign commerce and extend its coastwise shipping. The railroad, serving as a connecting link between Providence and the Canadian and western trunk line system, would provide this city with a hinterland connection which would insure its steady economic development, the Governor said.

He was followed in his plea by Mayor James E. Dunne, former Mayor Joseph H. Gainer, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce port development committee, sponsors of the project; Clemence J. France, industrial director of the chamber, and many others prominent in the State's industrial, commercial and civic activities.

Mr. Spaulding explained that the governor's committee intends to sound out the sentiment of all New England states in order to make a reasonable plan for New England railroad consolidation.

## FOX FINANCE PLAN BACKED IN BALLOT

NEW YORK (AP)—Approval by stockholders of the Fox Film Corporation of the $60,000,000 refinancing plan advocated by William Fox and the Bancamerica Blair Corporation banking group was announced March 6 after the ballots taken at the previous day's protracted meeting had been counted.

Mr. Fox, president of the film corporation, said that 564,577 shares of the Class A stock out of 820,660 had voted for the plan, while 93,745 out of 99,900 Class B shares had approved it. The vote against the proposal he said, was 32,025 "A" shares and 1060 "B" shares.

In making their report on the balloting, the inspectors announced that Mr. Fox had been recognized as the owner of record of the Class B stock, which is held in a voting trust, and that they had thrown out the negative vote on the same stock cast by H. L. Stuart of Halsey, Stuart & Co. and John E. Otterson, of Electrical Research Products, Inc., as co-trustees with Mr. Fox.

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## HIGHER TARIFFS WIN IN BATTLE OF SUGAR BOWL

### Republicans Score Victory in Senate—Oil and Lumber Deal Charged

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The "Battle of the Sugar Bowl" has in the end been won by the proponents of an increased tariff.

The determining factors were oil and lumber. In themselves they in no way bear weight on the merits of a rise in the sugar duty. But what weeks of argument and organized propaganda could not bring about the tariff interests of these two unrelated commodities did accomplish in the end.

Though the Senate after an exhaustive debate on the justification of a higher sugar schedule rejected it Jan. 16 by a vote of 48 to 38, the chamber on March 5 reversed itself on a second and final ballot and enacted a so-called compromise rate; $2 per hundred pounds for Cuban sugar and $2.50 for other importations.

The rates considered on the initial ballot were $2.75 and $3. These were slightly less than those contained in the House bill. The existing duty is $1.76 and $2.20.

**Nine Votes Changed**

The final vote of 47 to 38 was realized through nine reversals of position, five of them members of the Insurgent-Democratic coalition, which for months has been assailing their Republican opposition for attempting to put over increased duties. Actually it was the votes of the progressive element of the coalition that is chiefly responsible for the boost in the sugar duty.

Five of them, a number sufficient to have defeated the proposal, bolted their colleagues and voted in the affirmative. Of this deciding group, three, Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, Lynn J. Frazier (R.), North Dakota, and Robert B. Howell (R.), Nebraska, had voted for a higher duty on the first count; and two, C. C. Dill (D.), Washington, and Thomas D. Schall (R.), Minnesota, reversed themselves.

Other members of the coalition who "flopped" are: Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Arizona; Carl Hayden (D.), Arizona; Elmer Thomas (D.), Oklahoma, and Park Trammell (D.), Florida. Republicans who reversed themselves are: Wesley L. Jones (R.), Washington; Jesse H. Metcalf (R.), Rhode Island, and W. B. Pine (R.), Oklahoma.

**Victory for Regulars**

With the exception of Mr. Dill the other members of the progressive group who voted for the duty denied that they were parties to a "trade." Mr. Dill has emphatically denied that he was party to an understanding on the oil schedule. He is spokesman for the lumber duty faction.

The sugar-duty increase is the first really important victory won by the Republican authors of the tariff bill in the six months that it has been under consideration in the Senate.

There was no reply made to the repeated charge of "log rolling." Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, declared that "eight sena-

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## Editors Cleared of Contempt by Appellate Court

CLEVELAND (AP)—Convictions of contempt of court against Louis B. Seltzer, editor, and Carlton K. Matson, editorial writer, of the Cleveland Press, were overruled March 6 by the Cuyahoga County Appellate Court.

The editors had been convicted about a year ago by Judge Frederick P. Walther, in Common Pleas Court, who sentenced them to 30 days in jail and fines of $500.

Walther's action against Seltzer and Matson was taken after an editorial appeared in the press, criticizing the judge for issuing an injunction restraining Sheriff E. J. Hanratty from stopping a betting method at a race track.

The Appellate Court decision said: "We live in an age of pitiless publicity where the freedom of the press and freedom of speech are paramount issues and newspapers should have the right to print what they please, always guiding themselves by the laws of libel. A free people must have a free press and a newspaper should have the right to speak freely its views."

The decision ordered that the $500 fines and the jail sentences be not paid or served.

## FACTS SHOW DRY LAW PAYS IN HUMANITY AS WELL AS IN DOLLARS

### Figures Prove It Saves More Lives Than United States Lost in World War

### RETURN OF SALOON DECLARED WET GOAL

### Church, Business, Society, Join to Show Vast Benefits Won Under Prohibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — That Roman Catholic leaders, both lay and clerical, despite the public espousal of the wet cause by two American Cardinals, favor prohibition and have, and are, working zealously in its furtherance, was attested before the House Judiciary Committee on March 6 by a group of outstanding members of that church.

In their testimony, these Catholic leaders delivered a refutation of the declarations previously made by other Catholics. The prohibition adherents among the Catholics pronounced the Eighteenth Amendment of incalculable moral and ethical gain to the Nation and stood steadfast against any tampering with the law.

One of them cited figures to show that prohibition had wide humanitarian aspects as well as economical and moral. More lives were saved by it, he pointed out than were lost by the United States in the World War. These facts were backed by figures in the census bureau.

In connection with these counter-demonstrations of the dry Catholics the prohibition adherents also introduced before the committee other important controverting witnesses to certain wet arguments. Olger B. Burtness (R.), Representative from North Dakota, denied statements made by a farmer witness from his State presented by the wets, who argued in substance that all that was needed to solve the farm problems was to repeal the prohibition laws.

**Insists Farmers Better Off**

Mr. Burtness asserted, and maintained his position despite cross-examination by Fiorello H. La Guardia (R.), Representative from New York, that prohibition has netted great economic advantages to agriculture by increasing the market for its products as workers had more money to spend for farm foods such as milk, eggs, butter, fruit and fowl.

But even if no direct economic advantages accrued to the farmer as a result of prohibition, Mr. Burtness maintained that agriculture would favor abolition of the liquor traffic for its moral benefits. He laid before the committee a statement signed by a "large number of business men, professional men and farmers from North Dakota," challenging the statements made by the wet witness from their state and strongly urging the unchanged retention of the dry laws.

Mrs. Ruth G. K. Strawbridge of Philadelphia, widely known in social and welfare circles, took the stand and entered counter declarations to wet arguments made by social leaders from her city who had appeared as anti-prohibitionist witnesses. Mrs. Strawbridge declared that the women of the country were emphatically against the return of the saloon or any let up in the fight against the liquor traffic.

Conditions, economic, social and moral, in the country, she asserted, have immeasurably improved since prohibition and would continue to do so as long as the law was retained.

**Old Saloon Menace to Society**

The Catholic dry declarations were made by Patrick H. Callahan, manufacturer of Louisville, Ky., former president of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, and for many years head of Association of Catholics in Favor of Prohibition; C. P. Connolly, East Orange, N. J., Catholic lecturer, author and criminal attorney, and Monsignor M. F. Foley, of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, who for more than 50 years has done parish work in his diocese, one of the largest and most important in Maryland.

From this long experience, Monsignor Foley, in a communication to the committee, presented by Mr. Callahan, declared that the "old saloon was a blot on civilization and a menace to good government." He declared that talk of "bringing back light wines and beers as the panacea for the evils laid at the door of prohibition was utter nonsense," and that what would be brought back would be the saloon.

Mr. Callahan appeared before the committee as chairman for the Central Co-operative Committee for Prohibition Enforcement, an organization comprising all dry bodies, and as general secretary of the Association of Catholics Favoring Prohibition. He declared, in answer to a challenge from George S. Graham (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Committee, that this Catholic organization was formed because of the failure of Catholic abstinence and temperance leagues, "which broke down because of the open saloon."

"There was a time when every parish had its temperance societies," Mr. Callahan said. "But these failed because of wet operations and the open saloon.

"That is why we turned to prohibition as the only solution of the liquor traffic problem."

**Blame Put on Propaganda**

Mr. Callahan stated that as chairman of the Committee on Religious Prejudices he found that a great deal of prevailing prejudice was due to the liquor problem, "largely as a result of the vicious and insidious propaganda by the liquor people to play upon the fears and prejudices of the Catholics by not only intimating, but making a direct charge, and which we hear even occasionally now, that "prohibition was Protestantism, and purposely planned to interfere with

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## Broker Goes to Jail for Drunken Driving

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

THE Appellate Court here has upheld the action of Judge Samuel H. Trude in the Municipal Court in sentencing Joseph Kyle, Chicago real estate broker, to 60 days in jail and a fine of $100 when he was found guilty of driving an automobile while intoxicated.

Mr. Kyle was arrested last Memorial Day and sentenced on June 26.

## Farmer Aided, Youth Helped, by Prohibition

### Facts Refute 'Half-Truths' and Hearsay Evidence Given at Hearings

Facts to disprove some "half-truths and hearsay" offered by wet witnesses at the prohibition hearing of the House Judiciary Committee at Washington have just been advanced by supporters of the Eighteenth Amendment.

In one instance, a witness before the committee admitted that her evidence was entirely circumstantial. She is Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, of Boston, who told the congressional hearing that "drunken 14-year-old girls are our great problem."

Mrs. Lovett afterward admitted that she had no personal knowledge of such conditions but had repeated what members of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform had told her. This admission was published by the Boston Post in a front-page box and corroborated by The Christian Science Monitor.

**Markets Show Increase**

Statements by Pierce Blewett, North Dakota farmer and grain merchant, that prohibition had reduced barley, rye and corn consumption, injuring the farmers and resulting in wheat overproduction, were denied by facts produced in several quarters. L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, declared that "for every bushel of grain used for booze before the Eighteenth Amendment, two now are used by better markets for meat, milk and other commodities."

A statement made public through the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation quoted figures of Clifford V. Gregory, editor of the Prairie Farmer. These showed that rye production now is valued at $50,000,000 annually, as compared with $30,000,000 before prohibition, and that dairy and other products have increased greatly.

The statement of Noel B. Martin, Lewiston attorney, that juvenile criminality had increased in Idaho since prohibition, drew a factual denial from state officials.

**Decrease in Juvenile Cases**

Idaho courts handled 1032 boys and 188 girls in 1921, the earliest year for which figures are available. This compares with 516 boys and 134 girls in 1929.

Officials and citizens in Hutchinson, Kan., vigorously denied the charge made before the committee by Mrs. Cortland B. Nicholl of New York, who said that garages in back of the Hutchinson High School were used by boys and girls for storing liquor. Charles Hall, county attorney, telegraphed to Mrs. Nicholl asking that she name the "prominent women" from whom she said she received this information. Judges, churchmen and business men in Hutchinson joined in declaring Mrs. Nicholl's allegations as "absolutely untrue."

"Wild statements" that there is more drinking in the United States at present than before prohibition were scrutinized in the light of dispassionate police records, by Thomas N. Carver, professor of economics of Harvard University. Professor Carver, at a mass meeting of Harvard students, displayed charts based on police statistics, showing that arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts are considerably below pre-war levels, and are still dropping. The same is generally true in other states, he declared.

## Government Gives Amos 'n' Andy Key to 'Taxation Without Vexation'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The plight of Mr. Amos Jones and Mr. Andy Brown, who still have that income tax return, which is due March 15, staring them in the face has been recognized and advice offered by Robert H. Lucas, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Telling a nation-wide radio audience how there may be "taxation without vexation," Mr. Lucas said, "The Bureau of Internal Revenue, bearing as it does a confidential relationship with the taxpayer, respects that relationship and zealously guards the secrets of the taxpayer's affairs. But inasmuch as that well-known concern, the Fresh Air Taxicab Company of America, Incorpulated, has so freely and persistently exposed its innermost secrets to the world, I can see no harm in using as an illustration for income tax purposes the private business affairs of Mr. Amos Jones and Mr. Andy Brown.

"In the first place, if Amos and Andy fail to file their income return before midnight, March 15, with the Collector of Internal Revenue at Harlem, instead of being permitted to pay their tax in four installments, the entire amount will become due at once and will carry a 25 per cent penalty as well. And the first thing you know the Government will have that taxicab up for sale to the highest bidder.

"Knowing how Andy's mind works, I think he is fixing to take a deduction for that piano he presented to Madam Queen at Christmas time. But it can't be done. By no stretch of the imagination can that item be considered a business expense. And then, too, there is no assurance it will ever be paid for.

"The cost of repairs on the taxicab will of course be allowed, if the repairs are ever made. But long distance telephone calls to Ruby Taylor at Chicago by Amos, and money spent for food for the Madam by Andy cannot be deducted as a business expense.

"Andy's investments in the patented Fly Catcher and the Kingfish's bank may be charged off as losses in the year in which he ascertains them to be worthless. To these items we would say check and double check. But 'messed up' as these two big business men admit themselves to be, I would advise that they go in person to the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for information and advice."

# HAITI PRODUCES CONCRETE PLAN TO CURB CRISIS

## Hoover Commission Hears Plea for Provisional Government Pending Elections

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — The Hoover investigating commission received March 4 its first concrete plan from the Haitian people for remedying the political ills which Haiti has complained of, and attributes to American intervention in the Republic's affairs.

George N. Leger, a native lawyer of high reputation, recommended that a provisional government be established at the earliest possible moment to rule the country until the election of deputies and senators to the National Assembly. The Assembly would later choose a President.

Mr. Leger's recommendation was backed by a warning from Justin Sam, leader of the League of Haitian Youth, that 10,000 young Haitians would join their elders in a revolution on April 14 unless legislative elections were held. Mr. Sam also demanded that President Hoover issue a proclamation ordering the end of the Borno regime.

Accusing the American authorities of having aroused race prejudice in Haiti for the first time in its history, he admitted that much material good had come out of the Marines' occupation of the island republic. Roads had been kept up and sanitary conditions were admirable.

But, Mr. Leger insisted, the price paid for the material progress realized was beyond its value. He maintained that the United States was dominating, instead of helping, Haiti, and termed the choice of Brig.-Gen. John H. Russell as American High Commissioner "most unfortunate."

Seeing no possibility of electing a President by a plebiscite, because the people were not used to this method, he recommended that the Assembly be chosen first. "Once a provisional government has been established, and the return of legislative elections guaranteed, the people will go back to business and forget politics," he said.

He asked for the abolition of the High Commissioner and for the substitution of a regular American diplomatic representative.

He urged that the Marines be kept at the head of the garde for the present, with the understanding that as soon as Haitians had been trained, the direction of the garde should be turned over to them.

Though few complaints had been brought personally against the Marines, Mr. Leger believed their presence was no longer necessary.

With the experts and the American financial adviser, he said, the country was "fed up," and it wanted the adviser's position abolished. The Receiver-General's office could be maintained until Haitians could take over the work.

He asserted that the "service technique," directing the educational system, had been a failure. It had spent $6,000,000 and done nothing of value.

The American commissioners listened to Mr. Sam with great interest. Mr. Sam led the student strikes last fall. He was accompanied before the commission by 100 well-dressed and intelligent-looking boys and girls.

General Russell will not appear at the public hearings of the commission. He is gathering facts in refutation of the charges brought against his administration by the Haitians.

# CUT IN NAVIES IS ANNOUNCED BY STIMSON

(Continued from Page 1)

80,000 tons of 8-inch-gun cruisers built as a result of the 1924 program, 70,000 tons of Omahas, 20,000 tons composed of two cruisers now building on the 20 cruiser program, 30,000 tons of the same program held up by Mr. Hoover, 50,000 tons composed of five more new cruisers not even appropriated for, and 26,000 tons of antique post Spanish war cruisers long since relegated to the second line.

Thus to achieve 200,000 tons reduction, Mr. Stimson has been forced to include 50,000 tons of non-existent or utterly obsolete cruisers, in order to offset the new building program, and 150,000 tons of destroyers, of which 61 units are listed for disposal; 25 are in the coastguard service and nearly all are what are commonly called "mud hens" of no practical value.

On the positive side Mr. Stimson's reduction includes three battleships, which even though the Washington treaty prescribes scrapping, may be considered some gain and 22,000 tons of submarines which is distinctly if the French and Japanese agree to the proposal.

**Preponderance of Destroyers**

The United States now has well over twice the number of destroyers as in the British Navy and nearly three times the Japanese total, so the sacrifice of 130 of these craft will still leave a considerable American supremacy over any other fleet.

Thus American observers at London feel that a reduction in the destroyer fleet is no basis for self-congratulation. A reduction would have come within a short time in any case, because it is claimed that the bottoms of the destroyers are dropping out with rust. Some have been converted into the coast guard service and if these were included in the American total, the United States would have 309 destroyers. Others in the proposed reduction mount no guns. This huge fleet was constructed to meet the German submarine menace and its retirement has long been overdue even if for no other reason than to achieve the maintenance of economy.

But it is claimed that the destroyers have been kept on the list in order to swell the total reduction made in the American Navy, when congratulations are being handed round, and to be used as a bargaining instrument in the negotiations with other powers. The withdrawal of the three oldest American dreadnoughts may be considered an advance perhaps, though again it must be recorded that under the Washington treaty these same vessels were to have been scrapped in 1934.

Already it is clear that the strong expressions of desire of the American people to achieve a real reduction have made a powerful impression in London and further efforts may be necessary to convert Mr. Stimson's 200,000 ton saving into a genuine reduction in effective fighting ships.

## Washington Speculates as to Effect of U. S. Memo on the French Delegation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The concrete declaration of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, that the tentative Anglo-American naval plan provides net reductions of more than 200,000 tons of war vessels in the American fleet and a larger sum for the British is accepted here as a direct reply by the Hoover Administration to charges that the London conference has resolved itself into a search for limitation rather than reduction.

Mr. Stimson's statement was received in Washington as the second part of a confidential memorandum to the White House, the first part of which was not made public. The section of the message dealing with reduction was issued for simultaneous release in Washington and London, and is considered to be an answer to cabled appeals from New York to the American delegation urging naval reduction. No details are contained in Mr. Stimson's 150-word statement, which lists the reduction as covering ships "built, building or appropriated for." The message specifically says that ships "authorized but not commenced" are not included. The only qualification put on the anticipation of the 200,000-ton reduction is the contingency of "some reduction being made in the fleets of other powers," referring thereby to France and, to a lesser degree, Japan.

Mr. Stimson's statement follows:

"There seems to be an impression that the work of the American delegation at this conference is likely to result in an increase instead of a reduction in the tonnage of the navies of the world.

"The surest way to answer that is to give such results as seem to be within reach up to date. The plan which in its essentials appears to be acceptable to America and Great Britain provides for a net reduction in the tonnage of the American fleet, in capital ships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines, built, building or appropriated for, of over 200,000 tons and even larger reduction on the part of the British fleet.

"If vessels authorized but not commenced were included in existing fleets the amount of reduction would be much greater.

"Of course, these reductions are contingent upon some reduction being made in the fleets of other powers."

The 200,000-ton reduction figure is interpreted here as including the three or more battleships which will be scrapped to bring the present number of 18 down to 15 or less; plus a large number of smaller craft which have become obsolescent.

Speculation ranged here upon the effect of Mr. Stimson's statement on the eve of the French return to the conference, in some quarters it being interpreted as a notice to the French that pressure would be brought upon them to secure concessions from their high figures on the threat of holding them responsible for failure of the conference to secure reductions.

# WORLD'S CREDIT RATES CONTINUE DOWNWARD PATH

(Continued from Page 1)

and those in turn slow down business to a point where demand for credit is slack.

Commodity prices abroad as well as here have been declining coincident with price deflation on this side. French prices, for instance, are the lowest since 1925, and are 10½ per cent below a year ago, according to the Statistictique-Generale. British prices fell 1 per cent in January, and are down 6½ per cent from early in 1929, according to the British Board of Trade figures.

## Trade Decline Is Laid to Higher Value of Gold

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Midland Bank monthly review which is understood to speak with the great weight attaching to the opinions of Reginald McKenna, chairman of that institution and formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, comes down heavily upon the side of those who hold that the present trade depression is due to a "world-wide deflationary tendency, in other words to appreciation in the value of gold."

The review, after pointing out that the level of wholesale prices has continued to follow a downward trend almost precipitate in its steepness in recent months, asks the question: "May it not be that the decline in prices has acted in a manner widely anticipated on the grounds of general theory and experience to deter business enterprise?"

It queries: "Is it unreasonable to suppose that the present condition of industry is closely bound up with the trend of world prices?" The spread of depression over the wide international field, it is maintained, points in the direction of an affirmative answer.

Going on to show that bank deposits are actually lower than a year ago, the review concludes: "In short, we have a shrinkage in the volume of money accompanied by a fall in the price level, which seems to be an unassailable definition of deflation." The review adds: "The chief hope for the economic welfare of Britain in the near future lies in the continued progress of enlightened and ever more skillful credit policy."

## Bank of England Cuts Discount Rate to 4 P. C.

LONDON (AP)—The Bank of England reduced its discount rate today from 4½ to 4 per cent.

The principal reason for the reduction of the bank rate was found in the difference of 1 per cent between market discounts and the official minimum, which made the latter ineffective.

The recent inflow of gold, with more to come from Australia, gave the bank's gold position sufficient strength to enable the bank largely to ignore the continental demand.

## Swedish Bank Rate Cut

STOCKHOLM (AP)—The National Park of Sweden has reduced its discount rate from 4½ per cent to 4 per cent.

## Danish Bank Rate Cut

COPENHAGEN, Den. (AP)—The National Bank of Denmark decided to reduce its rate from 5 per cent to 4½ per cent beginning Friday, March 7.

# GROUP BACKS CHOICE ON BRIDGE OR TUNNEL

Henry I. Harriman, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Charles S. Sullivan, Representative from Charlestown, Thomas H. Bilodeau, legal counsel for the city representing Mayor Curley, and Frederic H. Fray, chairman of the Boston City Planning Board, appeared March 5 before the Committee of Rules of the House of Representatives, in favor of the admission of the Mayor's bill, for an amendment to the law, to give the city a choice to build either a bridge or a tunnel between Boston and East Boston. There was no opposition.

Everyone agreed that the issue of the bridge or tunnel now depends on the question of cost, with the additional question of the height the United States War Department would require for such a bridge. The speakers said that if height of 150 feet is required over the main channel, it would be impossible to build a bridge.

**CIFRINO ON COMMISSION**

Gov. Frank G. Allen has appointed John Cifrino of Boston as a member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission. Mr. Cifrino is vice-president of the United Markets, Inc.; vice-president of the Home for Italian Children, a director of the First National Bank of Bedford, and is prominently identified with various philanthropic enterprises.

## Now—the Mop

## Boston Art Notes

**Jordan Marsh Exhibition**

In conjunction with the activities of Art Week in Boston the firm of Jordan Marsh Company offers a large exhibition of paintings and etchings by Boston artists. All art organizations have co-operated, so that the display is as representative as possible.

Here we can observe the height of local talent, and the breadth, too. We find that craftsmanship is demanded by the schools of Boston. Teacher and pupil exhibit side by side; the exceeding care of the former is reflected in the discipline of the latter. There are decorative landscapes, there are beautifully wrought still-life canvases. In most pictures there is emphasized the love of the poetic, the decorative aspect rather than the interpretive and dramatic.

Portraits testify again to an outstanding accomplishment among Boston artists. "Portrait of a Rebel," by Rosamund Coolidge, struck the eye at once as we entered the gallery. There is no evasion of difficult surface; no trickery among our better trained. To name the list of contributors would mean to cover a column; the outstanding artists of our community can be discovered. The general impression is extraordinarily cheerful, even sparkling. It is a rare opportunity in which one sees 130 pictures from 130 artists that seem, in spite of acute differences often of viewpoint, to be very sociable.

That we go to a department store of the most modern variety to see these things add to the pleasure, for we are of the conviction that the arist should be drawn into the fold of craftsworkers, that his pictures may become the commodities that they were in the past, and that the line that has separated him from other workmen may be obliterated. D. A.

**DAY OF PRAYER**

Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, urges that all groups of women throughout the State at their Day of Prayer service, March 7, especially remember this Nation in its struggle against the evils of liquor, remembering the women representing great organizations, including the great organized church women, who will appear before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington, March 12.

# VACATING OF SCHOOL OPPOSED BY PARENTS

Because the Longwood School has educated successive generations of Brookline residents since 1864, and because it has achieved and maintained an unusually high scholastic standing, energetic opposition to the proposal to abandon it has developed among the parents of Brookline.

It has long been understood in Brookline that with the completion of the modern Lawrence School, located about a mile from the Longwood School, the latter would be closed and its pupils transferred into the larger rooms of the new building. A protest meeting has been held and a petition signed by 42 citizens sent to the Superintendent of Schools. Landlords of the district are also strongly opposed to the abandonment of the old school building.

# FORMER PRESIDENT OF YALE PASSES ON

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — Dr. Arthur Twining Hadley, president of Yale University from 1899 to 1921, who passed on in Kobe, Japan, March 5, during a world cruise, was a native of this city. He became Yale's thirteenth president in 1899. He retired 22 years later after one of the most notable administrations in the history of the university to devote his entire time to the study of economics, to writing, and lecturing.

Dr. Hadley early in life showed the qualities which later placed him in a position of eminence among educators. He was graduated from Yale with highest honors in 1876 with an A. B. degree. In later years he received honorary degrees from the leading universities of the east, the University of California and the University of Berlin.

# Trade Chamber Has 409 New Members

A total of 409 new members has been secured as a result of the membership campaign being conducted by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it was reported at the Wednesday luncheon. Efforts are being made to bring this number to 1000 by the end of the week.

Channing H. Cox, former Governor of Massachusetts, speaking at the luncheon, said that the 500 workers in the campaign were ambassadors of privilege and that they were giving an opportunity to those they asked to become members, to share in the work of a splendid community organization.

Henry I. Harriman, president of the chamber, declared that New England needs a strong, centralized unit, working for the good of the region as a whole.

# LEVIATHAN DOES AWAY WITH 2D CLASS CABIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—When the Leviathan, of the United States Lines, leaves New York on April 12 on her first spring voyage, following an extensive overhauling, she will be without any second class accommodations. American democracy, the company has decided, makes second class unwelcome to the majority of travelers, so the vessel will hereafter carry only first, third and tourist third class passengers.

The Leviathan is the first of the large transatlantic steamships on which second class passage has been eliminated, although a similar step was taken recently by the White Star Line in the case of the Homeric, aboard of which the second class quarters were converted to tourist third class.

**PORTER HEADS FOUNDATION**

NEW YORK (AP)—Re-election of H. Hobart Porter, of New York, as chairman of the Engineering Foundation was announced March 4 at the organization's annual meeting. The foundation is the research division of the National Societies of Civil, Mining and Metallurgical, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers.

**TAX REFUNDED TO GAS FIRM**

WASHINGTON (AP)—A refund of $61,012 to the Associated Gas & Electric Companies and subsidiaries, Boston, Mass., for over-assessment of income taxes in 1924, was announced today by the Internal Revenue Bureau.

# Four Dates of Legislature's Founding Puzzle Planners of 300th Anniversary

With the Legislature planning a special session, Oct. 20, 1930, to celebrate in connection with the Massachusetts tercentenary observance, the three hundredth anniversary of its own founding as "The Great and General Court of Massachusetts" upon that date, the special tercentenary joint committee was thrown into mild consternation today upon learninug that the Legislature had what might be termed "four foundings," varying in dates from 1629 to 1780.

The controversy arose when the committee was hearing a Watertown delegation present arguments for the Legislature's accepting an official invitation from that town to hold a session there in May. George F. Robinson, town historian, informed the committee that such action would be appropriate inasmuch as a protest of Watertown freemen in 1634 against "taxation without representation" had resulted in the formation of the present General Court.

Watertown, through Mr. Robinson, also claimed the honor of being the site of the "origin" of this same General Court in 1778, when that body was reorganized as a result of the secession of the colonies from England. On that year the Legislature held sessions in Watertown instead of Boston. Watertown was also the scene of legislative sessions in 1775-76 when Boston was occupied by British troops.

# TEAMS STRIVING TO REACH PLAYOFFS

The Boston Tigers, seeking to make certain of a place in the Canadian-American Hockey League playoffs, will meet New Haven at the Boston Garden tonight. The New Haven Eagles are also striving to get in the playoffs, and having been defeated by the Tigers in their last three encounters, will be out to reverse matters.

Boston will be playing its second game in as many nights for it was defeated in Providence Wednesday night by a score of 3 to 1. The Eagles will have two new men in their lineup tonight in Roland Paulhus, former Providence defenseman, and White, former Pittsburgh Pirate right wing. Forbes, the show man of goaltenders, will be in the net as usual.

# Waste Oil Dumping Fatal to Sea Birds

A large proportion of the resident water birds along the north Atlantic coast are threatened with extinction unless some measures are taken to prevent the illegal dumping of waste fuel oil in Boston Harbor and all along the Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Long Island coast, according to Dr. John B. May, head of the division of ornithology of the State Department of Agriculture.

One of Dr. May's correspondents reports that there is not a normal seabird all along the Block Island shore nor the near-by Rhode Island, Connecticut and Long Island coasts. Among the birds affected are grebes, loons, puffins, razor-billed auks, dovekies, gulls, gannets, various kinds of ducks and Canada geese.

Dr. May emphasized the fact that there is a law prohibiting the dumping of oil along the coast line. With the increase in number of oil-burning ships, the danger to birds becomes constantly greater, he said, and the need for enforcement of the law more pressing.


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# DAVIS POLICY WINS SUPPORT OF FILIPINOS

## Governor-General in Six Months Launches Many Improvement Plans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANILA, P. I.—The rounding out of Dwight F. Davis's first six months in the office of Governor-General finds him winning the co-operation of the Filipino legislators. This is perhaps the most difficult and important job of the Governor-General ever since it was first achieved by giving into their hands most of the power.

Governor Davis has weathered his first storms exceedingly well. Instead of using his power of veto on the work of the legislature constrainedly, he convinced the legislators that a good deal of their work had been hurriedly and badly done and that it was better not to have it pass into the law of the islands. Little or no criticism was thus aroused and the dissatisfaction of the legislators instead was turned against the Filipino members of the Governor-General's council and various blocs of the members themselves were formed, breaking up the unanimity of the Nationalista Party.

**Davis Against Graft**

Governor Davis has been outspoken in his criticism of certain conditions in the islands. He has, for example, urged the women of the Philippines to drive against graft in government bureaus.

"The revelations," he told them, "that wholesale grafting exists in the Government do not mean that the cause of popular self-government is hopelessly lost. As long as the people permit that corruption to exist, however, it does mean that cause is seriously damaged in the eyes of the world. I dedicate my administration to the destruction of graft and the drastic punishment of grafters."

**Experts Are Retained**

Running through all Governor Davis's policy is the desire to push the work started there by Henry L. Stimson, who resigned to become Secretary of State. He aroused the Filipinos to the need of economic development, if only to make independence possible. Governor Davis recently appointed an American, Earl B. Schwulst of Harvard University, to work out plans by which the Philippine National Bank will be able to assist the small farmers with necessary loans. He also has again obtained the assistance of Dr. E. W. Kemmerer, American financial expert.

"We should have well-equipped and well-managed experiment stations and research laboratories," Governor Davis said recently. "We should be able to provide the farmers from time to time with good productive seeds. We should afford them practical examples of improved methods of cultivation of rice, sugar, abaca and coconut. The Government should be prepared all the time to meet effectively the invasion of plant pests like the leaf miner. . . . We should work out plans whereby the rice grower would be able to count on institutions and facilities with which to solve his problems of financing and marketing his crop, without the Government doing everything for him."

Governor Davis has taken special interest in vocational training. In order to see what can be done in this line to aid the prosperity of the people, he has appointed Dr. C. A. Prosser, director of Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, to make a thorough survey and to offer recommendations.

## PARENTS BACK STRIKE OF FILIPINO STUDENTS

MANILA (AP)—A mass meeting of parents March 5 indorsed the strike of 10,000 Filipino high school students of Manila which was begun when an American teacher said that one of them acted like an imbecile and others like pig drivers.

The parents adopted resolutions demanding the reinstatement of four dismissed students and the dismissal of Dr. Alejandro Albert, acting secretary of public instruction; Luther B. Wiley, superintendent of schools, and one high school principal. The teacher whose remarks started the trouble will return to the United States.

## *Proves Prohibition Pays*

Patrick H. Callahan, Louisville Capitalist and Manufacturer, Chairman of the Co-operative Committee of Twenty for Prohibition Enforcement and Secretary of the Association of Catholics Favoring Prohibition.

## DRY LAW PROVED TO PAY IN OTHER WAYS THAN COIN

(Continued from Page 1)

Catholic services by ultimately making it impossible to offer up the Sacraments of the Mass."

"Having been in the antiliquor movement for some years at that time, and knowing the leaders and their motives, there could have been nothing further from the truth, and it was plainly obvious it was merely another instance of using religious prejudice for material purposes."

Mr. Connolly assailed the wet contention of lawlessness growing out of prohibition and its enforcement, declaring that there was less crime in the country than in pre-prohibition days. He cited numerous pre-prohibition crime statistics to show conditions existing before the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect and to point out what is being obscured by the wets, that a high rate of criminal violations of the law existed in the country long before prohibition was enacted.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling of New York, general director of the J. C. Penney Foundation and president of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, testifying on March 5, declared that experience in this and in foreign countries had demonstrated conclusively "that no substitute for prohibition has ever eliminated illicit sale of liquor.

"Under the Canadian plan," he added, "which has been strongly recommended here, bootlegging has increased."

## Rescue Work Pushed in Garonne Floods

TOULOUSE, France (AP)—Launches and other power craft have been sent from Bordeaux up the Garonne where the waters of the Garonne and numbers of smaller streams have flooded a great tract cutting across southern France from Beziers and Narbonne almost to the mouth of the Garonne. The work of picking up hundreds of those marooned and taking them safely to dry ground has been pushed with all haste, despite the danger to navigation through the debris floating down the Tarn and Garonne.

Provisioning of the stricken families has been undertaken by the strict rationing of bread. Bakers throughout the district, some of them with their ovens only a foot or so out of water, worked without ceasing to provide bread. Meanwhile generous donations are pouring in from the whole of France and offers of assistance have come from every untouched spot.

Amid the hundreds of towns and villages ravaged by the floods, there are estimated to be 300 fatalities and between 10,000 and 12,000 homeless, property damage running into billions of francs. Moissac, in the valley of the Tarn, has been virtually destroyed, while Montauban has lost nearly a quarter of its buildings.

Flood waters are reported to be slowly receding, while promise of fair weather for the next few days strengthened hopes of speedy relief.

## Macedonians Blamed for Serbian Bombing

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia — Official circles in Belgrade ascribe the recent bomb outrage in the Serbian city of Pirot to a Macedonian revolutionary organization operating from Bulgaria.

The probable reason why Macedonian revolutionists should attack the National Hotel at Pirot is that negotiations for the recently concluded agreements between Jugoslavia and Bulgaria began there last spring and by this act revolutionists would register their disapproval of all attempts at Serbo-Bulgarian friendship as long as the greater part of Macedonia remains subject to what the Macedonian revolutionary organization calls the drastic Serbian regime.

The Serbian press is quite restrained and moderate in spite of its indignation and expresses hope that the Bulgarian Government will catch and punish the guilty and prevent further outrages of this sort.

## MUCH TALK, FEW ARRESTS, IN RED 'RIOTS'

(Continued from Page 1)

world proletariat." "Today the fighting columns of workers and the unemployed of the whole world demonstrate against the bourgeois order and its unvarying accompaniments, capitalist rationalization, mass dismissals, chronic unemployment, oppression of industrial and agricultural slaves and huge expenses of the armies of imperialism."

"Class against class was and remains the basic slogan of the demonstration," the Pravda continues, "because the problem of unemployment remains a problem which can be solved only in the course of a struggle of proletariat against bourgeoise, and can be removed only by victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoise."

It is generally emphasized that the demonstrations against unemployment must be closely connected to the slogan of defense of the Soviet Union. Should the demonstrations produce an impressive effect in European countries, satisfaction here would be enhanced by the consideration that revolutionary workers in other countries would prove valuable allies to the Soviet Union in the event of war—an alleged danger which has been persistently emphasized by the Soviet press.

## Paris to Curb Communists

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Andre Tardieu, the Prime Minister, has instructed the prefect of police that no Communist agitation in the streets and in the vicinity of factories will be tolerated. The Taxi Drivers Union which, in accordance with instructions from the Third Internationale, has decided to go on strike for four hours, has been warned that drivers who cease work must take their taxis to garages and not encumber traffic.

## HIGHER TARIFFS WIN IN BATTLE OF SUGAR BOWL

(Continued from Page 1)

tors have agreed to change their vote in return for votes on other duties."

The passage of the sugar increase was followed a few minutes later by the introduction of a bill by Harry B. Hawes (D.), Senator from Missouri, and Bronson Cutting (R.), New Mexico, providing for immediate Philippine independence and the setting up of a progressive scale of tariff duties effective against the islands preparatory to withdrawal of United States sovereignty.

**How Senators Voted**

For increase:

Republicans — Baird, Bingham, Couzens, Dale, Fess, Frazier, Goldsborough, Gould, Greene, Grundy, Hale, Hastings, Hatfield, Hebert, Howell, Johnson, Jones, Kean, McCulloch, McNary, Metcalf, Moses, Nye, Oddie, Patterson, Phipps, Pine, Schall, Shortridge, Smoot, Steiwer, Sullivan, Thomas of Idaho, Townsend, Vandenberg, Walcott, Waterman and Watson—28.

Democrats — Ashurst, Broussard, Dill, Fletcher, Hayden, King, Ransdell, Thomas of Oklahoma, and Trammell—9.

Total 47.

Against increase:

Republicans—Allen, Blaine, Borah, Brookhart, Capper, Cutting, Keyes, La Follette, McMaster, Norbeck, Norris, Robinson of Indiana, and Robsion—13.

Democrats—Barkley, Black, Bratton, Brock, Caraway, Copeland, George, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Hawes, Heflin, McKellar, Overman, Pittman, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith, Steck, Stephens, Swanson, Tydings, Wagner, Walsh of Massachusetts, Walsh of Montana, and Wheeler—26.

Total 39.

**Of those not voting, it was announced the following were paired for the increase:**

Republicans—Goff, Deneen and Reed, Pennsylvania.

Democrat—Kendrick.

The following were paired against the increase:

Republican—Gillett.

Democrats—Connally, Robinson of Arkansas.

Farmer-Labor—Shipstead.

Senators Glenn and Blease also had a pair but no announcement was made of how they would have voted.

## Bill to Guard Deer Backed in Britain

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The bill introduced by James A. Lovat-Fraser, Labor member for Lichfield, to make deer hunting with hounds punishable, received its second reading in the House of Commons without division. The Labor member said he was introducing it not only on behalf of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but because he himself considered this sport to be cruel.

Lieut.-Col. Andrew H. Gault, Conservative member for Taunton, Somerset, spoke against the measure as detrimental to farmers who relied upon deer hunting for eking out the scanty resources of the none too generous soil, but did not press his opposition to division.

There is little prospect in the present state of public business of this bill reaching the statute books this season, although the Manchester Guardian is probably right in claiming that a majority of the members are "sufficiently in touch with public feeling on this matter to welcome its passage."

## New Packard Diesel Engine Is Approved

DETROIT (AP)—An approved type certificate for the Packard Diesel aircraft engine has been issued to the Packard Motor Company by the United States Department of Commerce, Alvan Macauley, president of the company, announced March 5.

The certificate, granted after a 50-hour acceptance test conducted by the Army Air Corps, gives the motor an official rating of 225 horsepower at 1930 revolutions a minute.

The engine, Mr. Macauley said, represents two years of intensive testing and development work in adapting the Diesel method to practical use in aircraft engines. "We have made considerable improvement over the Diesel engine . . . which was first flown Sept. 18, 1928," he said.

## VISCOUNT GLADSTONE HAS PASSED ON

LONDON (AP)—Viscount Gladstone, youngest son of the Victorian statesman, William E. Gladstone, has passed on.

His parliamentary career began in 1880 when he became a member of Parliament for West Leeds. He undertook the thankless task of Liberal Party whip in 1899 and upon the overwhelming Liberal victory in 1905 was appointed Home Secretary. In 1910 he accepted a title—which his father twice refused—and was appointed first Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, an office from which he retired in 1914.

# REICH PARTIES REACH ACCORD ON 1930 BUDGET

## Action of Cabinet Prepares Ground for Established Peace and Order

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—By coming to an agreement on this year's budget, the Cabinet has opened the road to peace and order and prevented a crisis, it is generally declared by political circles here.

It is not saying too much when one describes the Cabinet's success as one of the greatest events of a constructive nature in the history of the Reich in recent years.

It promises to end the financial confusion caused by overspending and overborrowing in the recent past and it has done much to stabilize the Government at a time when all opponents of the republican regime were expecting its downfall.

The agreement, moreover, has made a smooth ratification of the Young plan possible and prepared the ground for a much-needed reform of the Reich's finances.

The Cabinet's action is also important because here labor and capital, which are both represented in the Government, succeeded in coming to terms on a budget which involved an increase in taxation—a feat which for the last half year has been described as well-nigh impossible.

There are even some who believe the coalition government may last another two years until the next elections. The Young plan was never really endangered because even if the Government had resigned, it undoubtedly would have been passed by the Reichstag. What was in danger was peace and order within Germany.

Existence of a stable government willing to support the present regime, and able to give industry and business a chance to overcome the present economic depression is regarded as of great moment at a time when the tide of unemployment is rising and the Communists are propagating revolt.

## *Polycletus Marble Fetches High Price*

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Headed by the "Wounded Amazon" which fetched 27,000 guineas paid by Brummer of New York, the Lansdowne marbles sale by Christie's realized a total of £68,502. It is estimated that the original cost of these antiques was about £7000 but probably many lots March 5 did not reach reserve prices.

The "Wounded Amazon" is attributed to the Greek sculptor Polycletus. It was discovered in 1771 and was then valued at £200. Brummer also paid 5000 guineas for a fragment marble relief dating 400 B. C., and 2300 for a girl's head in Greek marble found by Gavin Hamilton in Hadrian's Villa and sold for £15 in 1769.

**CONSULAR TAX RAISED**

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (By U. P.)—Congress March 5 ratified a bill raising the consular tax from 3 to 5 per cent.

# Spain Takes Drastic Means to Curb Unrest

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

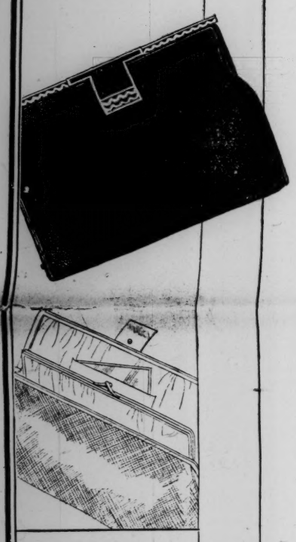
MADRID—The Government has issued orders to check all public demonstrations and to forbid political meetings and propaganda.

The situation in this respect has returned to what it was in the days of General de Rivera. In General Berenguer's opinion the people are not yet ready for liberty to voice their views, as their political activities in public tend to become merely subversive. Furthermore, the Duke of Alba has re-established censorship of messages transmitted abroad.

This decision has been arrived at on account of the exaggerated versions sent out of recent occurrences and the danger to Spain's credit from mistaken interpretations. The Duke maintains that it is unfair to picture the country as being in a state of turmoil and on the verge of revolution because irresponsible students become noisy and a few score of unemployed join them in provoking disturbances.

As exaggerated reports are immediately reflected in a fall of the peseta, the minister considers himself justified in taking measures to prevent, if possible, such reports appearing in the foreign press.

Several officials have been dismissed for a leniency which encouraged the unrestrained development of what appeared to be a genuine pro-republic movement, but which was in the opinion of the authorities and many well-informed people, nothing of the kind.

The Pin Seal Cycle

Does a New Turn

Pin seal always *has* associated itself with the *best* bags, for it is one of those superior leathers with just a slight air of snobbishness about it.

This year because it chooses to really shine it allies itself with dull enamel which sets off its luminous personality. Illustrated is one showing the new zig zag enamel frame copied from an import, $20. Other bags of shiny pin seal with dull enamel . . .

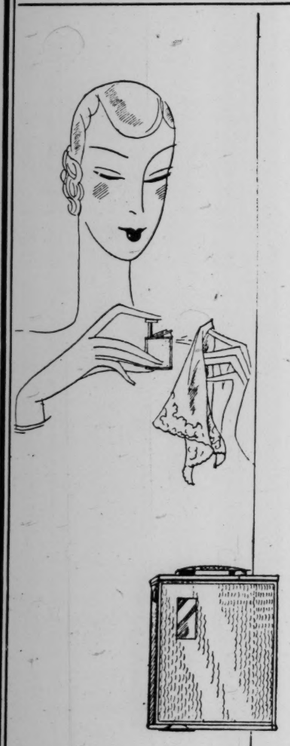
$10 to $35

GROUND FLOOR

Note: Black bags do not look well in shiny pin seal, so we have had them made in dull leather with bright enamel for contrast.

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK



Perfume Atomizers

Join the Handbag Squad

When "you've come to the end of a perfect day" with not a chance of skipping off home before an adventuresome evening—it's a great help to have miniature equipment for a quick change from a busy workaday person to a beaming, fragrant bit of provoking femininity. This atomizer, built for crowded purses and dainty people is an exclusive new model guaranteed not to leak or tarnish. Priced far below the cost of most pocket atomizers.

*Special* $2.50

GROUND FLOOR

B. ALTMAN & CO.

FIFTH AVENUE AT THIRTY-FOURTH STREET

NEW YORK

Telephone: MURray Hill 7000

New Tailleurs

that the Junior Miss will wear for Spring

They are irresistibly youthful—with their flared skirts and nipped in waistlines, some with capes, some with peplums, some with belts, in single and double breasted models that carefully choose distinctive fabrics for their silhouettes.



Imported tweed, three-piece, longer flared coat . . $49.50

Two-piece covert trim and tailored $29.50

Tweed fitted and belted silk blouse $35

Two-piece covert, flared peplum $49.50

BELOW—

Three-piece covert rep, flat crepe blouse. $55

Coverts Tweeds

Basketweaves Sharkskins

Lightweight Kashmirs

Kashmirs with crepy weaves

Sizes 11-13-15-17

$29.50 to $95

JUNIOR MISS APPAREL—SECOND FLOOR

# ALL WET, OR DRY ONLY CHOICE, SAYS CARVER

## Modification Means Back to Saloon, Harvard Students Told

Barely 500 of the 5000 Harvard students in Cambridge turned out for the "mass" meeting, called by the debating council to mobilize student opinion behind its plan to modify prohibition. A show of hands at the close of the meeting indicated that of those present a small minority favored no modification of existing laws, a majority favored complete repeal of prohibition, and a fair proportion approved the debating council's plan to return enforcement to the states.

Thomas N. Carver, professor of economics at Harvard, said that any attempt at modification led back to the saloon or its equivalent. "You've got to be either all dry or all wet," he said.

Professor Carver also told of the experience of voluntary abstinence campaigns in other countries, which had ended in a return to liquor under persistent, well-financed propaganda of the liquor interests.

Wild statements that there are more drinking and drunkenness in the United States now than before prohibition, based upon picked statistics, should be nailed down forever by a dispassionate acceptance of the only official gauge available—police records, he said.

In rebuttal of the contention of Alexander Lincoln, treasurer of the Constitutional Liberty League, that drinking had increased all over the United States since prohibition, Professor Carver produced charts to show that arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts are considerably below prewar levels, and are dropping. The same is generally true in the other states, he said.

He brought out the harmful social and economic effects of alcohol, and said that European countries have been steadily increasing the severity of their laws against it, in recognition of the greater safety and industrial efficiency which prohibition has made possible in the United States.

Asked whether he favored return to the saloon, Mr. Lincoln said "No," but qualified his answer by saying that a place where liquor is sold need not have all the undesirable features of the old saloon.

## $100,000 Fund Sought to Entertain Legion

In consideration of the $15,000,000 which, it is estimated, members of the American Legion will spend in Boston during the five days of their convention here in October, business men of the city are going to be asked to contribute to a $100,000 fund for the proper entertainment of the city's guests at that time. A meeting was held yesterday to organize the committee for the entertainment fund.

Gaspar G. Bacon, president of the State Senate, estimated at the meeting that attendance at the convention would be between 300,000 and 350,000. On the assumption that each Legionnaire will spend a minimum of $10 a day while in Boston for the five-day period, he said that the advantage to Boston business would amount to $15,000,000. Col. Carroll J. Swan, president of the 1930 National Convention Corporation, agreed with Mr. Bacon's estimate.

## Yale News to Survey Drinking in Colleges

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—That the Yale Daily News is planning to compile figures showing the present extent of drinking in the college world, with special emphasis on Yale University, was indicated in an editorial in the paper today.

Commending the Harvard Crimson upon its move to interest American colleges in prohibition repeal, the editorial said, however, little can be accomplished by such a movement.

A clear presentation of the real facts of college drinking, it was contended, would be of much greater value.

"Strictly speaking, prohibition is not a college issue," the editorial said. "When the Harvard Crimson asks 'What can college men do about prohibition?' the obvious answer is 'Very little.'

"The News is primarily interested in getting at the facts of prohibition as they obtain in the university. Even if 2000 students went on record as being opposed to the amendment, or if a series of debates drew nation-wide attention, what would be accomplished? On the other hand, it is our conviction that facts and figures showing the present extent of drinking in colleges would be a valuable contribution to the issue."

## No Motor Fatalities in 8 Cities of State

Eight Massachusetts cities are on the honor roll of 25 cities throughout the country that had no motor-vehicle fatalities during the month of January, according to the compilation by the National Safety Council and transmitted to the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety.

Cambridge and Fall River are the local cities in the group of six having populations of more than 100,000. The other Massachusetts cities with clean slates are Chicopee, Fitchburg, Holyoke, Malden, Quincy, and Woburn.

This record is a repetition of a similar flawless performance in December for five of these cities: Chicopee, Fitchburg, Malden, Quincy and Woburn. The nearest approach to the Massachusetts figures was in Illinois, where three cities had no automobile fatalities for January. Michigan had two, while Connecticut also had two, Waterbury and New Haven. Portland, Me., was the only other New England city on the honor roll.

The decline in motor vehicle fatalities in January as compared wtih December was even greater than the usual 20 per cent, according to the survey. Only about 75 per cent as many are estimated in the first month of the new year as in the last month of the record-breaking 1929.

## Hancock Patriotic Despite Defects

Of John Hancock's $5000 debt to Harvard, following his stewardship as treasurer of that institution, $526 remains unpaid, according to the accounts of the university as shown by the Rev. Carroll Perry of Ipswich, Mass. But Hancock, nevertheless, was "a very near great man."

Mr. Perry, taking as his subject "John Hancock in Account With Harvard College," before the weekly tercentenary meeting at the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, told of the 20-year controversy with the college corporation Hancock was subjected to because of his informal management of the institution's finances.

Despite his failure to render a satisfactory account of his stewardship, Hancock, said the speaker, was an unselfish, sincere patriot, a master of publicity, who "hazarded one of the largest fortunes in New England in the patriotic cause of the Revolution, rather than for the loyalties or ideals of those of his social circle did."

## COAL CASE EVIDENCE TO BE HEARD BY I. C. C.

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Evidence will be heard here March 31 by the Interstate Commerce Commission on a petition of the State against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and other roads involved in the so-called coal rate case, according to announcement made at the State House today. The commission will be represented by Arnold C. Hansen.

The case is based on a complaint filed by the Concord Chamber of Commerce regarding tariff charged for shipments of coal by rail, not only into New Hampshire, but into other sections of New England. The State joined in the complaint after the Chamber of Commerce had filed a report with Gov. Charles W. Tobey. The report charged discrimination by the roads involved against coal users in this section and other parts of New England.

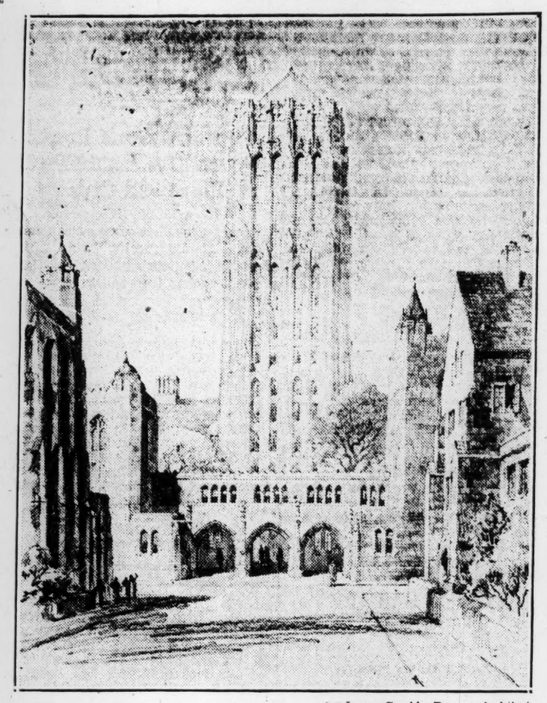
### POMFRET HEAD MASTER NAMED

Trustees of the Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn., have appointed Halleck Lefferts as head master. Bishop Lloyd of New York, chairman of the board of trustees, announced that the appointment would become effective at the close of the present academic year.

### CURLEY'S PLAN GAINS BACKING

Mayor James M. Curley has been advised by telegram that Massachusetts representatives in Congress will support his request that the post office building to be constructed in Boston be made of New England granite instead of limestone imported from other states.

## Tower Dominates the Scene



James Gamble Rogers, Architect

Plan for Quadrangle of Yale Graduate School at New Haven, Conn.

# YALE GRADUATE SCHOOL DRAFTS BIG 'QUAD' PLAN

## Buildings Costing $4,000,000 to House Students and Provide Classrooms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Dr. Wilbur L. Cross, dean of the Yale Graduate School, has made public the plans for the Yale Graduate School Quadrangle, which is expected to be one of the leading set of buildings of its kind. Funds for the buildings, which will cost over $4,000,000, have been given to Yale by the trustees of the estate of John W. Sterling, Yale 1864.

The quadrangle will face on York Street, with the main entrance at the head of Wall Street, and extend westward along the Tower Parkway to dormitories in the rear and to the south, around the court divided by a colonnade. Provision has been made for the dean and his staff, for class and conference rooms, for offices and studies for members of the faculty who do not have sufficient accommodations in the university laboratories, and for the housing of 210 students.

Near the main entrance, to the right, the colonnade runs across the court to dormitories and to the tower, which will be 180 feet in height, and which will form a part of the dormitories. Over the colonnade will be the faculty room. To the right of the tower on the first floor of the dormitories are the dining room and the lounge. Besides rooms for students, there are several suites for professors who may wish to live in the quadrangle.

"It would be difficult to overestimate the significance of these buildings for the graduate school," Dean Cross said in describing the plans. "The students, now numbering 780, live as best they can in various parts of the city and suburbs of New Haven. They come from nearly every country in the world. While only a part of them can or may desire to reside in the dormitories, they now have a place where they can assemble, at least periodically, and be drawn into the social atmosphere of the university. For this splendid provision for the graduate students, great credit is due not only to the Corporation of Yale University, but to the vision of the Sterling trustees."

# EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting, Japan Society of Boston, talk by Prof. George C. Wilson, Harvard University, home of Miss Rose L. Dexter, 400 Beacon Street, 8.

Boston Public Library; lecture on "How to Grow Gladiolus," by William E. Clarke, Lecture Hall, 8.

Harvard University; meeting, Harvard Classical Club, lecture on "What Do We Really Owe to the Greeks?" by Prof. Heathcote William Garrod, Common Room, Straus Hall, 8.

Copley-Plaza; automobile show, Ballroom and Foyer, all evening.

Lecture in series by Roland B. Dixon, Ph.D., professor of anthropology, Harvard University, on "The Peopling of the Pacific," Lowell Institute, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; meeting, Dormitory Stamp Club, Room X, 6; motion pictures, Vialle Room, 7:30; meeting, Young Men's Citizenship Forum, Vialle Room, 8.

Hotel Statler; dinner, Independent Appliance Company of New England, Parlor B, 6:30.

Boston City Club; illustrated lecture by Lowell Thomas, Auditorium, 8.

Annual dinner, New England Alumni Society of University of Pennsylvania, talks by Provost Josiah H. Penniman and Dick Gentie, University Club, 6:30.

Dinner, in honor of Thomas G. Masaryk, President of Czechoslovakian Republic, talks by Prof. Jesel Redlich of Harvard Law School; Leo Weiner, Arthur I. Andrews and Miss Marion Ward Raymonton, Hotel Continental, Cambridge, 6:30.

**Theaters**

Copley—"The Ghost Train."
Shubert—"The New Moon."
Majestic—"The Merry Widow."

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Luncheon, Republican Women of the State, talks by Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, Mrs. Anna Weinstock Schneider, and others, Hotel Statler, 1.

Harvard University; annual meeting, Harvard Officers Fund Association, University 5, 2:30.

Children's Museum of Boston; lecture on "Famous Scenes and Men of Early Boston," by Miss Madalene B. Sawyer, Lecture Hall, 9 and 10; illustrated talk on "Maple Sugar Trees and Their Neighbors," by Miss Folant, Lecture Hall, 11; Japanese talk by Miss Sawyer, Lecture Hall, 1:45.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, Glee Club of Woman's Club, Library Hall, 10.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; guidance course, Boys' Division Leaders, talk by Henry Parkman Jr., on "Skills in Citizenship," Boys' Division, 4.

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk on "Japanese Galleries," by Mrs. Sayward, 11. Copley-Plaza; automobile show, Ballroom and Foyer, all day until 6.

**Current Exhibitions**

**Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain**—Open daily 9 to 5; Sundays 1:30 to 5. Holidays all day. Exhibits of natural history and cases telling the stories of peoples in many lands.

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; French color prints, eighteenth century, lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; also special Admission free. Special exhibitions: Egyptian wall paintings, by Mr. and Mrs. Norman de Garis Davies, lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art; fifteenth century woodcuts and metal-cuts, lent by James C. McGuire; eighteenth century English porcelain, made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. exhibition of modern textiles.

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court**—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.

**Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge**—Open week days 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Special exhibits: Japanese prints, lent by David P. Edgar; Contemporary American painting. Both through March 18.

**Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue (Harvard Square), Cambridge**—Water colors by "Group of Five," Chase, Cutler, Hopkinson, Pepper and Perkins. Through March 15.

**Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain**—Open 9 to 5 week days; 1:30 to 5 Sunday; holidays all day; admission free. Exhibit showing color in nature. Mexican tiles and pottery. Satsuma ware. Baskets of the world, including feather baskets of the Poma Indians.

**Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place**—Print exhibition. Etchings by Decaris. Through March 8.

**Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street**—Paintings by Vernon Ellis. Through March 15.

**Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street**—Marine and landscape paintings by Stanley W. Woodward. Etchings by old and modern masters. Through March 15.

**Goodman's Print Shop, 667 Boylston Street**—Fifteenth century woodcuts.

**Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street**—Water colors by Roger Hayward. Also lithographs by George Bellows. Paintings by Fronkes, Metcalf, Rosenfield, Hiraga, Quincy and Crocker.

**The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street**—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

**Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street**—Prints by Malcolm Osborne. Martin Hardie and Francis Dodd. Through February. Also six new dog study etchings by Diana Thorne.

**St. Botolph Club**—Loan exhibition of American paintings.

**Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square**—Chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Oils by Emile A. Gruppe. Miscellaneous water colors by American artists.

**Copley Galleries, 103 Newbury Street**—Pencil drawings and water colors by Charles Curtis Allen. Through March 8.

**Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street**—Art work of Ernest Stock, an English artist Through March 31.

**N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street**—Miscellaneous group exhibit of paintings.

**J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge**—Water colors and etchings by Sears Gallagher.

**Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street**—Oils by Harley Perkins. Paintings by Guy Pene du Bois, Glackens, Gifford Beal and H. E. Schnakenberg. Water colors by Maurice Prendergast. Prints by moderns. Through March 15.

**Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square**—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

**Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street**—Selected etchings. Also paintings of flowers by Mary Lincoln Orr. Through March 4. Water colors of Russia, Transcaucasia and elsewhere, by Eliot O'Hara. Through March 11.

**Cambridge School of Domestic and Landscape Architecture, 53 Church Street, Cambridge**—Water color drawing of tropical flowers and fruits by Frances S. Waxman. Through March 8.

## WEATHER PREDICTION

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight with lowest temperature about 34; Friday increasing cloudiness followed by rain in late afternoon or night; gentle variable winds becoming southeast and increasing Friday.

**Southern New England:** Fair tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness followed by rain Friday afternoon or night; gentle to moderate shifting winds becoming southeast and increasing Friday.

**Northern New England:** Fair and slightly colder tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness followed by rain Friday afternoon or night; moderate shifting winds becoming east or southeast Friday.

**Official Temperatures**

(8 a. m. Standard time 75th meridian)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 32 | Memphis | 46 |
| Atlantic City | 38 | Montreal | 30 |
| Boston | 39 | Nantucket | 40 |
| Buffalo | 28 | New Orleans | 62 |
| Calgary | 10 | New York | 42 |
| Charleston | 48 | Portland, Me. | 34 |
| Chicago | 32 | Portland, Ore. | 42 |
| Denver | 40 | San Francisco | 50 |
| Des Moines | 32 | St. Louis | 36 |
| Eastport | 38 | St. Paul | 30 |
| Galveston | 64 | Seattle | 38 |
| Hatteras | 44 | Tampa | 50 |
| Helena | 26 | Philadelphia | 38 |
| Jacksonville | 52 | Pittsburgh | 32 |
| Kansas City | 36 | Washington | 34 |
| Los Angeles | 52 | | |

**High Tides at Boston**

Thursday 3:18 p. m., Friday 3:34 a. m. Height of tides 8.8 feet, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:09 p. m.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Fannie Farmer, Dallas, Tex.
Miss Ruth Cashen, Quincy, Mass.
Rosemary E. Nourse, Providence, R. I.
R. C. Nourse, Providence, R. I.
Alice B. Nourse, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Winnie H. Dewey, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Miss Joyce L. Dewey, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Mrs. G. W. Harman, Scarsdale, N. Y.
William H. Dewey, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles V. Winn, Pasadena, Calif.
William L. Allen, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Mrs. Arthur L. Giles, Glenside, Pa.
Mrs. Robert C. Kindred, Berkeley, Calif.
Muriel N. Young.
Harriett H. Wood.
Edward A. Kimball, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Mildred Mayer, Seattle, Wash.
**Miss Miriam B. Clark, Northampton, Mass.**

# Dry Planks Puzzle Maine Democrats

ROCKLAND, Me. (AP)—Controversy over the prohibition question at the forthcoming Democratic state convention at Lewiston, March 19, was in prospect with the receipt at state headquarters here of a second prohibition plank devised for submission to the convention.

The prospective planks are in conflict with each other. The first advocates government control and sale of light liquors, and the second declares for rigid enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The latest plank, made public by Edward C. Moran, chairman of the Democratic state committee, contains a peculiar rider. It affirms faith in the Eighteenth Amendment but denounces "the unholy alliance of the W. C. T. U., the Anti-Saloon League and the bootlegger through the medium of the Republican Party."

Moran did not divulge the name of the author. He said the plank was released by the committee for advance consideration but the committee does not hold sponsorship for the subject matter.

## *Radio Tonight*

**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**
**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Keith-Orpheum Program.
5:30 WEEI String Ensemble; news.
6:30 NBC, American Home Banquet: Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Phillip Henry Sheridan, George du Maurier.
7:00 Big Brother Club Meeting.
7:25 "Cap'n Bailey and Widder Dyer."
7:30 "Sam and Sal of Coloredville."
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann Hour: "Men About Town" trio; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Seiberling Singers: James Melton, tenor; Wilfred Glenn, bass; male quartet; Singing Violins; orchestra.
9:30 Ginter's "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:00 NBC, RCA-victor Hour: concert version of "Faust" with Editha Fleischer, soprano; Leon Rothier, basso; Armand Tokatyan, tenor; orchestra direction of Nathaniel Shilkret.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Bob Emery's Lighthouse and Coast Guard News Exchange; time.

**WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

5:30 p.m.—WBZA Ensemble.
5:59 Temperature; weather; agricultural markets; Chimes.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 Velvo Melodies.
6:45 "Hum and Strum"; uke and voices.
7:00 NBC "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 New England Coke Melodeers.
7:30 Bay State Boys.
8:00 "Hits of the Week."
8:30 NBC, Champion Sparkers: sketch, soloist, orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Scrappy" Lambert and Billy Hilpot; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Melodies: Muriel Wilson, soprano; Rollickers male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Atwater Kent Mid-Week Program; dance orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra; time.
11:31 Motorists' Guide.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p.m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Arch Culture Stylists.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers.
6:15 Betelac Braves Orchestra.
6:30 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:45 Jesters Orchestra and Trio.
7:00 CBS, Pro-Joy Players: playlets and music.
7:30 CBS, Ward's Tip Top Club.
8:00 Leopold Morse Birthday Serenaders.
8:15 CBS, from London: weekly resume of five-power naval conference by Frederic William Wile.
8:30 Gala New England Premiere of "The Vagabond King," from Uptown Theater, Boston; Linus Travers, master of ceremonies.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, Ben Selvin's Devoe Redskins.
10:00 CBS, "Voice of Columbia": soloists; vocal groups; orchestras.
10:30 CBS, First Anniversary of National Forum; speakers, Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture; Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts; Representative James M. Beck, Pennsylvania.
11:30 Time; news; Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

**WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)**

5:00 p. m.—Greater Lynn Community Program.
5:10 Fenton Charles, tenor; Everett Sittard, organist.
5:30 Norwegian Trio.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 WHDH Toreadors; time.

## *Tomorrow's Features*

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, direction of Walter Damrosch.
2:00 p. m.—Studio music.

**WBZA**

8:00 a m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Studio programs.

**WNAC**

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio music.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

### GUARD GETS RUM BOAT

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Judge Ira Lloyd Letts in United States District Court here, March 6, ordered the rum-running speed boat, Black Duck, turned over to the Coast Guard for its use. It is reported here that the Coast Guard will arm the craft and use it to pursue smugglers.

# BILL OUTLAWS BOOK JUDGING BY 'SECTIONS'

## Would Determine Status by Viewing Stories 'as a Whole'

The House of Representatives will have before it shortly the censorship bill, favorably passed upon by the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs, providing that no book on sale in the state can be adjudged obscene or improper unless taken as a whole, rather than judged by specific sections.

A fine or jail sentence would depend upon the discretion of the court under the new bill, whereas it is now mandatory.

While a majority of the committee has acted adversely on the referendum petition for repeal of the "Baby Volstead Act," it has been decided to submit three reports to the Legislature, namely, a majority report against repeal, a minority report for repeal, and a report of Bernard Ginsburg, Representative from Boston, recommending that the measure be referred directly to the voters.

The legislative Committee on Labor and Industry voted to report a bill increasing the weekly payments under the present Workmen's Compensation Act from $18 to $19, and favored a petition of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to void provisions of the contracts for employment whereby either party undertakes not to join a labor union or an organization of employers.

It recommended that the petition to define picketing and prohibit interference with peaceful picketing in industrial disputes be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Several other measures were referred to the next annual session.

Thomas R. Batemen, Representative from Winchester, and the second member of the special commission on control of public utilities to file a dissenting report, said that the majority report, while stating the facts fairly accurately, did not adequately allow for retaining the initiative, incident to private management. He thought the majority report would prevent the flow of capital necessary into the industry.

A bill fixing the tax limit of Boston at $16 for the year 1930 was reported by the legislative Committee on Municipal Finance.

A resolve calling for investigation of trolley-line transportation facilities in metropolitan Boston was rejected by the House.

## *The Listener Speaks*

AMY WOODFORDE - FINDEN'S long-famous "Indian Love Lyrics" were given interesting treatment in two Wednesday evening programs. The "Kashmiri Song" was heard twice, while "Less Than the Dust" appeared in the first concert alone.

This radiocast was George Dilworth's "Choristers" period which is distributed by the WJZ chain at 7:30. The feature of this half hour is the singing of a beautifully blended octet of male voices under the direction of Mr. Dilworth whose work in this choral type of music has for some time enriched many NBC programs. Organ solos and accompaniments by Hart Giddings are a further attraction—though the instrument used does not have the richness of tone which belongs to some others which are regularly radiocast.

The octet's version of the two "Indian Love Lyrics" was rather different in effect from the usual kind. There was a certain youthful freshness of tone not often associated with these songs, and less of the feeling of resignation in the "Kashmiri Song."

The second program to include the latter number was Lew White's organ recital at 10 o'clock through the same network. Mr. White and Jesse Crawford are both such masters of the organ and both have access to such really fine instruments that it is hard to say which of their regular recitals is most pleasing to hear. It is perfectly safe to recommend either of them when satisfying music is being sought.

In his progression from the classic to the popular—if it can properly be described as progression, Mr. White placed the Amy Woodforde-Finden number in the middle of his program. With the peculiarly emotional tones at his command the effects produced were really beautiful.

Perhaps the possibilities of the organ in his studio were best illustrated in Rube Bloom's well known "Song of the Bayou." The opening passages had a realistic liquidity of sound and the "Negro Spiritual" section so closely resembled the deeply impressive sound of a great congregation singing together that it was easy to imagine that the words "Oh Lord Take Away the Darkness; Oh Lord Take Away the Rain" were actually audible.

Taken altogether this was undoubtedly the best number on the program—although Sibelius' "Valse Triste" was excellently played at the beginning and "Lazy Louisiana Moon" was performed in regular picture theater style. In conclusion there were a couple of the inevitable talking picture songs.

D. M.

## Smith College Urges Reduction in Navies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Approximately 1000 students and faculty members at Smith College have signed a petition to the American delegates at the naval disarmament conference in London, urging that they meet the expectations of the American people in supporting President Hoover's policies for naval reduction.

A full chapel was called by the student council to give the faculty and students an opportunity to sign the petition, which reads as follows: "We, the faculty and students of Smith College, urge the American delegates at the London conference to meet the expectations of the American people in supporting President Hoover's policies for naval reduction."

The petition is to be sent through Raymond Fosdick of New York, who is fostering this movement in the leading colleges, to Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, in London.

## CHECK IN SHOE STORE FAILURES PREDICTED

Fewer liquidations of single unit shoe stores due to the competition of chain stores, was predicted for the future by Ralph P. Jones, speaking at the thirty-second annual meeting of the New England Shoe Wholesaler's Association at the Chamber of Commerce March 4.

Officers were elected as follows: Byron S. Watson of Providence, president; Stanley M. Lane of Boston, vice-president; Thomas F. Anderson of Boston, secretary-treasurer.

# CONNECTICUT SHOWS HOW TO CUT WATER COST

## Using Merrimac Declared $50,000,000 Cheaper Than Swift-Ware Project

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—That Massachusetts has available in the eastern portion of the State plenty of water for domestic use which could be utilized by the Boston metropolitan district, at an expenditure far less than would be made for the proposed Swift-Ware River diversion project, was the burden of Connecticut testimony at the hearing on Wednesday

The State of Connecticut offered a suggestion for the storage and filtering of the water of the Merrimac River for use of the metropolitan district of Boston, thus providing an inexhaustible supply of water for domestic purposes.

Connecticut proposes that a reservoir be built for storage where the water could be retained for 60 or 90 days, a period considered longer than is generally necessary for safety. It is then suggested that the water be filtered and conveyed in an aqueduct to a pond which has a storage capacity of 13,000,000,000 gallons, and held there for final conveyance to Boston.

Thus the waters of the Merrimac would be within 25 miles of Boston, and it is proposed to show the cost of such a project, including the reservoir, aqueduct and filtration plant, would be but slightly more than the $15,000,000 planned for the building of the Ware River project alone and at a saving of nearly $50,000,000 on the proposed Swift-Ware diversion scheme.

Bentley W. Warren, special counsel for Massachusetts, asked that the Connecticut case be dismissed on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to show a substantial damage resulting from the proposed diversion of water from the Connecticut River, and had failed to sustain the burden of proof that damage would be sustained Charles W. Bunn, special master, noted the objection to the further offering of testimony, but ordered the taking of evidence to proceed.

### TUFTS CLUB NAMES OFFICERS

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—Dr. John F. Holmes of this city was named president of the New Hampshire Tufts Club at the annual meeting here. Others elected were: Dr. John D. Butler, Newmarket, vice-president; Mrs. Robert Crosby, Derry, secretary and treasurer; and Dr. C. O. Coburn, Manchester, Mrs. Earl Newton, Concord, Frank N. Simons, Grasmere, Dr. J. E. Belanger, Nashua, and Dr. Gerald E. Dufort, Manchester, executive committee.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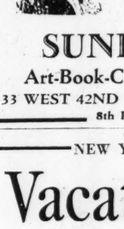

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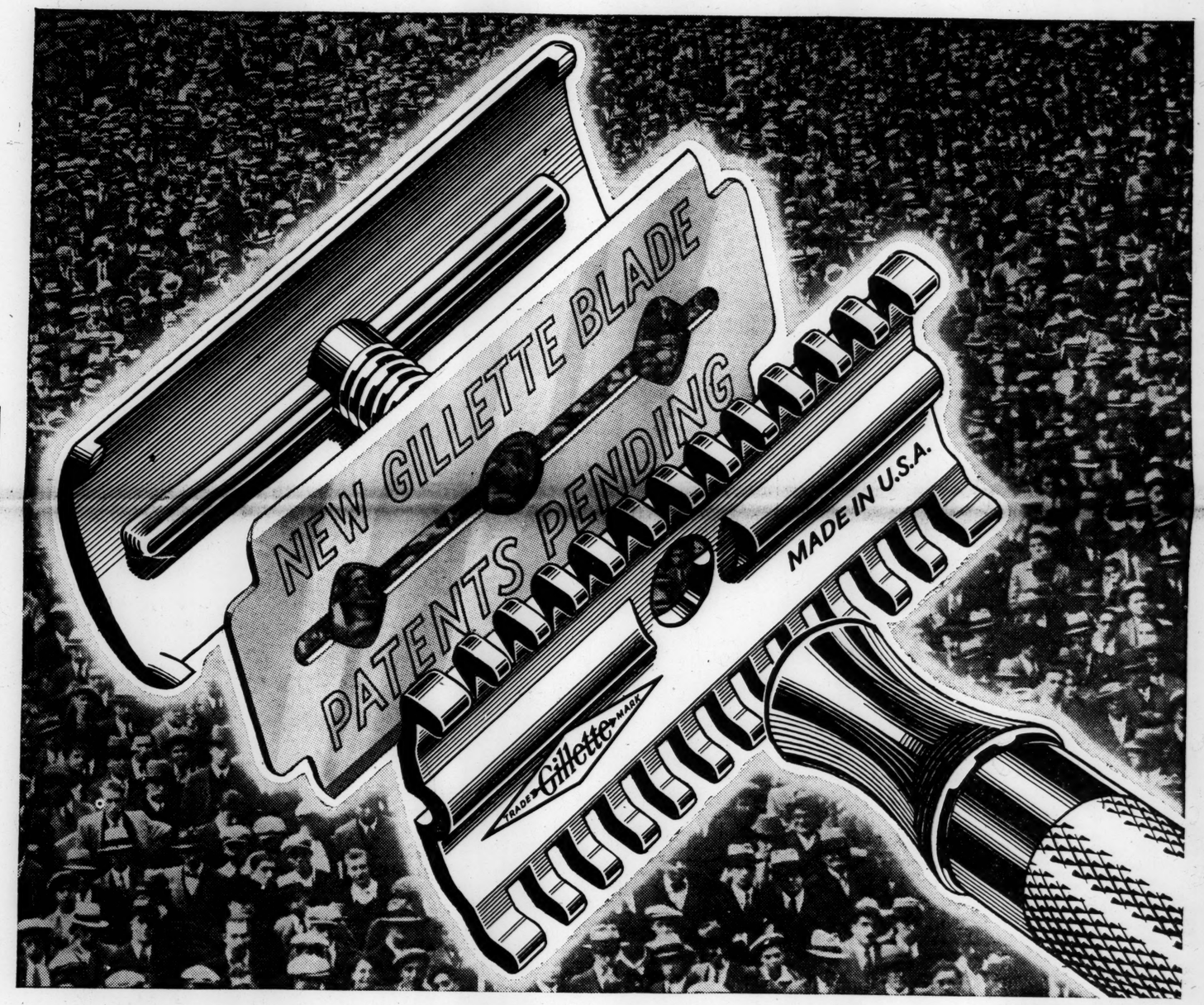
# Gillette *announces* a NEW BLADE... a NEW RAZOR

*No more "razor pull"...*
*No more wiping...*
*with this new blade of processed steel*




TWENTY-EIGHT years ago Gillette changed the shaving habits of the world by creating a safety razor with double-edged replaceable blade—an improvement so far-reaching that it has maintained leadership for more than a quarter of a century without essential change.

Today Gillette offers another great contribution to man's shaving comfort—a New Gillette Blade and a New Gillette Razor (patents pending).

The New Gillette Blade can be used in your present Gillette Razor. But the New Gillette Razor has so many points of superiority that any man or woman who has tried it once will gladly discard the faithful instrument of the past.

Used together, the New Gillette Blade and the New Gillette Razor abolish forever the two unpleasant factors in shaving—"razor pull," and the tedious drying of razor parts. Imagine a shave so smooth and cool that you hardly feel the razor on your skin. Think of not having to take the razor apart for cleaning—merely rinse it off and shake it dry. These are only two of the advantages of the new razor and the new blade. Read the other advantages summed up under "Quick Facts."

Back of these great improvements lies a fascinating story of research.

Twenty-seven thousand men have been interviewed. Tens of thousands of used razors were examined. In these studies a discovery of far-reaching importance was made:

### *Cause of "razor pull" found*

In almost every case when a man complains that his razor "pulls," an expert examination shows that the razor has been nicked.

Why should a little nick—even a microscopic nick—spoil your shave? Here is the reason:

**QUICK FACTS**

1. *New blade can be used in your old Gillette*
2. *New processed steel; new blade resists rust*
3. *Cut-out corners of blade prevent "razor pull"*
4. *To clean, turn guard at right angles... then re-tighten... rinse... shake dry*
5. *New shape guard channel gives full shaving clearance*
6. *New shape guard teeth meet skin smoothly, naturally*
7. *No projecting posts to dull blade edges*
8. *Reinforced razor corners prevent damage if dropped*
9. *Square blade ends safer to handle*
10. *Shaves easier around mouth, nose, ears*
11. *New blades same price as old*
12. *New razor, 24K. gold-plated, with one new blade, in case, $1.00*

The parts of a Gillette Razor are machined to a fine precision. The slightest dent at one of the corners causes an unequal tension on the blade, throwing it out of perfect alignment. The blade may even crack under the unequal tension. Perhaps you have had this happen for no apparent reason. Perhaps you have blamed the blade.

### *Gillette finds the answer*

We could not keep men from dropping their razors. But we could offset the harmful effect. To do so required a change in both the razor and the blade. In the razor we reinforced all four corners of the cap with sturdy lugs made to withstand nearly any kind of abuse.

The blade was treated even more ingeniously. All four corners were cut out; when the cap and guard of the razor clamp together, the blade is not held at the corners. Even if you drop the New Gillette, you probably will not dent it. Even if you dent it, you do not, cannot spoil your shave.

### *New processed steel... Rust-resisting. Just rinse... shake dry*

When you see the new blade, you'll notice immediately a different, finer finish... the result of a new process of treating the hard special steel.

How many tedious minutes you have had to waste in unscrewing your razor, washing it off, and carefully wiping it dry! How many towels have been cut! Now the nuisance of unscrewing your razor, washing it off, carefully wiping it dry—and risking a cut towel—all this is abolished forever; the new blade resists rust. A single twist of the fingers turns the guard at right angles. Then re-tighten. Hold the razor under hot running water. Shake thoroughly. Lay on the shelf. That's all.

### *Shaves closer in corners*

The ends of the blade are square—the old blades were rounded. A square end is much easier and safer to handle with wet fingers... no fishing down the drain pipe for a slippery blade. But even more important, the ends of the blade are much more nearly flush with the ends of the razor cap and guard... much easier now to reach those tough little corners around the mouth, the ears, the nose.

### *Notice the longer, bent-back teeth*

You'll see, too, that the teeth of the New Gillette are a bit longer—rounded a little farther back.

A little improvement? Yes. But notice how smoothly the new razor slides over your skin. A shave so perfect that not a sign of a whisker remains. Yet so comfortable that you have hardly felt the razor.

The old posts that stuck through the blade and so often stubbed the edges are gone too.

### *Blade edge is clear but protected*

Still another improvement. The guard of the New Gillette has the famous channel beneath the blade edge. This channel allows the blade to meet the beard full and clear, yet with perfect safety. Until now this feature has been available only in Gillette Razors selling at $5.00 to $75.00.

### *And the price is only $1.00*

The New Gillette Razor, with all its improvements, is now offered to you, 24K. gold-plated and packed in a neat case, with one new blade, for only $1.00. And the new blades of steel processed to resist rust, come to you at the old price... $1.00 for ten.

To men who want the greatest bargain in shaving comfort that $1.00 has ever bought, we say, see your dealer today!

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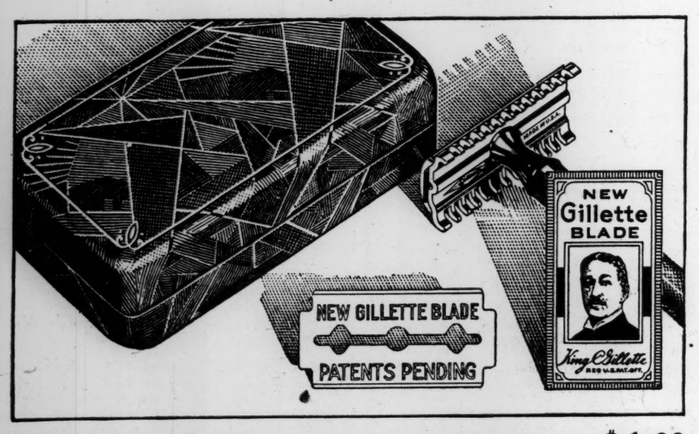


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*The New Gillette Blade in the new green packet*

TRADE Gillette MARK

# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## COURT TENNIS IN SEMIFINALS

### Lord Aberdare, Wright, Morgan and Frazier Advance in U. S. Tourney

COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONS

| Year | Winner | Club |
|---|---|---|
| 1892 | R. D. Sears | Boston |
| 1893 | Fiske Warren | Boston |
| 1894 | B. S. deGarmendia | New York |
| 1895 | B. S. deGarmendia | New York |
| 1896 | L. M. Stockton | Boston |
| 1897 | G. R. Fearing Jr. | Boston |
| 1898 | L. M. Stockton | Boston |
| 1899 | L. M. Stockton | Boston |
| 1900 | E. H. Miles | New York |
| 1901 | Joshua Crane Jr. | Boston |
| 1902 | Joshua Crane Jr. | Boston |
| 1903 | Joshua Crane Jr. | Boston |
| 1904 | Joshua Crane Jr. | Boston |
| 1905 | C. E. Sands | New York |
| 1906 | Jay Gould | Tuxedo |
| 1907 | Jay Gould | Tuxedo |
| 1908 | Jay Gould | Tuxedo |
| 1909 | Jay Gould | Tuxedo |
| 1910 | Jay Gould | Philadelphia |
| 1911 | Jay Gould | Philadelphia |
| 1912 | Jay Gould | Philadelphia |
| 1913 | Jay Gould | Philadelphia |
| 1914 | Jay Gould | Philadelphia |
| 1915 | Jay Gould | Philadelphia |
| 1916 | Jay Gould | Philadelphia |
| 1917 | Jay Gould | Philadelphia |
| 1919 | Jay Gould | Philadelphia |
| 1920 | Jay Gould | Philadelphia |
| 1921 | Jay Gould | Philadelphia |
| 1922 | Jay Gould | Philadelphia |
| 1923 | Jay Gould | Philadelphia |
| 1924 | Jay Gould | Philadelphia |
| 1925 | Jay Gould | Philadelphia |
| 1926 | C. Suydam Cutting | New York |
| 1927 | G. D. Hubaud | Chicago |
| 1928 | Hewitt Morgan | New York |
| 1929 | Hewitt Morgan | New York |

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Lord Aberdare of England, William C. Wright of Philadelphia, Francis P. Frazier of Boston and the present champion, Hewitt Morgan of New York, will fight out the semifinal round of the United States court tennis singles championship on the famous east court of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, which is modeled exactly on the court at Hampton Palace, England, built for Henry VIII. Wright advanced without playing, but the other three had to display their best skill to come through the third round Wednesday.

Lord Aberdare, the English player, showed the best play of the day in defeating C. Suydam Cutting, who succeeded Jay Gould as champion, and has been absent for the last two years on the Roosevelt expedition to central Asia. Cutting showed much of his old-time skill, but the invader, who is decidedly more of a court tennis than a racquets player, held the upper hand all the way through, with his so-called "giraffe" service, with its under cut and high rise, the leading factor in the straight-set victory, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1. The drop of this shot, with its tendency to cling to the grille wall, brought him many points, as Cutting waited for the ball to come into the clear, while the professionals state that the only real way to handle it effectively is to volley it as it comes off the penthouse.

**Wightman's Play Improved**

Morgan was hardly up to his form in the middle part of his match with George W. Wightman, after running off with the first set without the loss of a game. His tendency to take his play easy led to many nets off the floor, as Wightman used a very effective cut to keep the ball low. So the Boston player, who has improved greatly during the last year, under the tutelage of Tom Pettit, won the second set, and led at 4—3 in the third. But at that point Morgan began to exert himself again, and taking the shots of Wightman on the volley for the most part, ran out the set, 6—4, and then built up a big lead in the final set. Easing off once more, he dropped several games to the Bostonian, but the respite was brief, as his hazard shooting soon placed Morgan on even terms, and he ran out the set and match at 6—0, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Francis P. Frazier showed that he must be reckoned with seriously as a probable finalist, when the young Bostonian, who is regarded by Pierre Etchebaster, the world champion, and Walter A. Kinsella, the leading American professional, who is to meet the Frenchman in London this spring for the world title, as the best prospect in years to take the place of Jay Gould, defeated L. Duncan Cambridge, the other English player, in straight sets, at 6—5, 6—5, 12—10. In the first set, Cambridge led at 5—0, which would indicate that Frazier is slow in hitting his stride, as he lost his first set on the preceding day. But when he got under way, he ran out the set in straight games, and held the upper hand for the greater part of the rest of the match, always having enough in reserve to offset the careful play of the British player, when the latter gained a lead, as he frequently did in the later sets.

**Appel Withdraws**

Wright has still to get into action, though in the semifinal, as C. J. Coulter of Tuxedo withdrew before the start of play, and Wednesday J. W. Appel Jr., as the result of his hard-fought match with Fulton Cutting, in the second round, decided also to withdraw. Wright will meet Lord Aberdare in the first match, with Morgan and Frazier set for the afternoon. The final round will be played on Friday, so as to permit Lord Aberdare, in case he wins to the final, to catch his steamer on Saturday. The summary:

UNITED STATES SINGLES COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Lord Aberdare, England, defeated C. S. Cutting, New York, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

William C. Wright, Philadelphia, won from J. W. Appel Jr., New York, withdrawn.

F. P. Frazier, Boston, defeated L. D. Cambridge, England, 6—5, 6—5, 12—10.

Hewitt Morgan, New York, defeated G. W. Wightman, Boston, 6—0, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

ROYAL ULSTER REPRESENTATIVE

BELFAST (AP)—Col. Robert G. Sharman Crawford, vice-commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, will represent his club in the America's Cup races. Colonel Crawford is one of the two surviving members of the committee which made arrangements for the races in 1892.


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## BY-PLAYS

### Cricketers Are "Shot" for Movies

THE Australians would surely have trembled in their shoes if they had been able to peep into a certain extemporized "movie" studio in southwest London the other day, when A. P. F. Chapman, England's tall, curly-haired young ex-skipper, and other giants of the cricket field were being "shot" for a slow-motion picture that this summer may well play its part in helping to mold some bright schoolboy into a Test Match "star" of the future. The film studio in question is normally the Fulham Indoor School of Cricket, and all the actors, as well as most of the few spectators, were cricketers whose names are household words in England. It is not an unusual experience for a cricketer, even of the first flight, to hit the ball that is not there, but not many players have dealt with it so gracefully or faithfully as did Chapman, W. R. Hammond and J. B. Hobbs beneath the blazing "sunshine" of the sizzling limes. Imaginary boundary-hits followed each other in rapid succession. Herbert Strudwick, behind the wicket—as he has so often been when England's cricketing fame was at stake—had nothing to do. He was wise enough to withdraw before M. W. Tate and A. P. Freeman, two of England's greatest bowlers, commenced their act. When they did their stuff, "hat tricks" became monotonous, and it seemed a sheer waste of time to replace the balls each time the imaginary batsman retired. As the batsmen were unbeatable and the bowlers unplayable, the operator's injunction to "Hold everything" seemed quite superfluous.

* * *

### Now They Have It, What Will They Do With It?

"Some schedule!" This is the concluding remark of a notice printed on the basketball lineup at a recent game at University of Chicago, referring to "Chicago's Superb Football Schedule for 1930." The surprising part of the phrase is the fact that it is printed over the signature of A. A. Stagg, director of athletics, who is noted as a purist for English as well as for sportsmanship.

In what the reader is asked to believe are Stagg's own words, the schedule is described as follows: "Chicago has one of the most interesting football schedules it has ever played. The home games are especially good, starting in with a double-header on Oct. 4, and with a B team game on Oct. 11, while the varsity is playing Wisconsin at Madison. Florida, Mississippi and Princeton come on successive weeks, followed by Purdue, Conference champions, and Illinois, our historic rivals. The season ends at Ann Arbor with Michigan. Some schedule!"

Any follower of football will agree that it looks exceptionally attractive. Now, the question arises, what will the Maroons do with it?

* * *

### Cambridge Making a "Dead-Heat" Record

If evidence were required of the even spread of athletic ability at Cambridge University this term, it could be adduced from the extraordinary number of "dead heats" recorded recently in intercollege racing. It is unusual, anywhere and at any time, for runners to breast the tape simultaneously for any distance over the 100-yard dash; but within the space of one week J. H. Patterson, T. B. L. Bryan and J. E. Robins, all of Christ's College, finished level in a half-mile, Robins and Bryan did so in a mile, and F. W. Horan and M. H. C. Gutteridge, both of Trinity Hall, did so in a mile and a half-mile. The coincidence would be more striking, of course, if the contending runners in each case had hailed from different colleges—probably there would have been a different result in that case—but we live in an age of "records," and it is strongly suspected that this accumulation of dead-heats must constitute a "record" in a little class by itself.

* * *

### Lacrosse Receiving More Attention

More New England colleges are leaning toward the adoption and fostering of lacrosse, and particularly since Dr. L. Vernon Briggs has detailed the advantages to be gained by that sport. Lacrosse in league form for New England colleges should go well, for the weather conditions of the spring need not always be perfect. It can be played when baseball cannot. The only objection seems to be that the sport is being presented by some as a replacement for baseball, since that game has lost some of its popularity. Much college sport history has been made on the baseball diamond, and it will be too bad if the national game does not thrive in the future.

## MISS MADISON SETS NEW SWIMMING MARK

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. (AP)—Miss Helene Madison, Seattle (Wash.) aquatic star, today was credited with clipping 1 4-5s. from the world mark for the 150-yard freestyle swim and setting a new record of 1m. 40 2-5s. Miss Gertrude Ederle made the old record of 1m. 42 1-5s. in Miami in 1925.

Miss Madison's performance was the high spot of a series of contests sponsored by the A. A. U. here Wednesday night. It followed closely the setting of a new standard for the 400-yard backstroke event by Miss Eleanor Holm of New York. She swam the distance in 5m. 46 4-5s., as compared with the record of 5m. 58 1-5s.

Miss Madison came into prominence recently when she lowered the 200-yard freestyle record of Miss Martha M. Norelius.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Yale 44, Dartmouth 18.
Pennsylvania 37, Brown 25.

## MISSOURI TAKES 'BIG SIX' CHAMPIONSHIP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The University of Missouri won the basketball championship of the "Big Six" Conference by defeating the University of Kansas here Wednesday, 23 to 18. The final standing shows the Tigers with eight games won and two lost, and the Jayhawkers with seven won and three lost.

Taking the lead at the start Missouri never relinquished it and at the half led 14 to 5. Kansas started a rally shortly after play had begun in the second period and crept to within five points of the Tigers; but Missouri called time out and the Jayhawk attack stopped.

Coach George R. Edwards' Tigers employed a slow-breaking offense and this form of play coupled with the control of the tip at center, forced Kansas to change its style of play and as a result Missouri was able to dominate the situation at all times.

T. C. Bishop '31 starred for Kansas, with F. B. Cox '31, also playing well.

| KANSAS | | MISSOURI |
|---|---|---|
| Bishop | lf | rg, Zaldorf, Collings |
| Thomson, O'Leary | rf | lg, Craig |
| J. Bausch, Ramsey | c | c, Baker |
| Page | lg | rf, Welsh |
| Cox | rg | lf, Huhn, Morgan |

Score—University of Missouri 23, University of Kansas 18. Goals from floor—Welsh 3, Huhn 3, Craig, Waldorf for Missouri; Bishop 3, Page, Ramsey, O'Leary for Kansas. Goals from fouls—Craig 3, Collings 3, Welsh for Missouri; Bishop 3, Thomson 2, Cox for Kansas. Referee—E. C. Quigley, St. Mary's. Umpire—Dwight Ream, Washburn.


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## Duluth Nearer to Association Lead

### Defeats Kansas City, 2 to 1—Millers Keep in Race for Playoff Chance

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

| | W | T | L | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kansas City | 19 | 11 | 12 | 63 | 56 | 49 |
| Tulsa | 15 | 14 | 13 | 77 | 68 | 44 |
| Duluth | 16 | 16 | 12 | 81 | 76 | 44 |
| St. Paul | 15 | 12 | 14 | 75 | 73 | 40 |
| Minneapolis | 13 | 11 | 19 | 72 | 73 | 37 |
| St. Louis | 12 | 10 | 19 | 84 | 103 | 34 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Duluth 2, Kansas City 1.
Minneapolis 3, St. Louis 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn.—Duluth stepped closer to the top of the American Hockey Association standing Wednesday night by defeating the Kansas City Pla-Mors, 2-to-1, in the first of a two-game series. Kansas City's cautious tactics, adopted early in the game and maintained by the Pla-Mors throughout with the exception of the final minutes of the third period, cost them the victory.

Duluth's first goal, which came early in the first period, was more fortunate than otherwise, Green taking a pass from Scott in front of the Kansas City net and flipping the rubber past Byrne. The Pla-Mors tied not long afterward when, in a scrimmage in front of the Hornet goal, Campbell slipped one by Turner. The second period was scoreless with Duluth providing all of the offensive play. The Hornets continued to force the game in the third period and scored the winning goal when Kansas City had only five men on the ice, Halderson being sent to the box for roughing Goodman. Kansas City tried desperately to score in the final minutes with a five-man offensive, but failed. The summary:

| DULUTH | | KANSAS CITY |
|---|---|---|
| Merrill, Forslund | lw | rw, C. Scott |
| L. Scott, J. Mitchell, Leswick | c | c, P. Mitchell, Campbell |
| Goodman, Green | rw | lw, Dunfield, McCormick |
| Davis | ld | Kd, Munro, Halderson |
| Langlois, Bergi | rd | ld, McLeod, Ranger |
| Turner | g | g, Byrne |

Score—Duluth 2, Kansas City 1. Goals—Green, Leswick for Duluth; Campbell for Kansas City. Assists—Scott for Duluth. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis twice came from behind to tie and with only a minute of overtime play remaining, scored the winning goal in a 3-to-2 American Hockey Association triumph, which gained it a slight mathematical chance for the playoff here Wednesday night.

After a period of indifferent hockey St. Louis opened the scoring with Minneapolis a man short, Goyer taking a pass from Cameron in the second session to score. Minneapolis equalized with two minutes of the period remaining when Burns took a pass from Westwick in the center zone and tore through the defense for a close-in shot. Goyer and Cameron won back the lead with sparkling combination play a minute later, exchanging three passes, the last of which found Goyer in front of the net for an easy goal.

Throwing caution aside, Minneapolis rushed to the offensive, and midway in the third period a sustained attack formed a three-man rush at the St. Louis blue line which equalized. Stuart was driven to the boards, but passed out to Gordon, who flipped the disk to Denneny, the latter taking time for an unstoppable shot.

With the overtime waning, Seaborn rushed from near his own goal, passed to Burns and took the return pass in full flight, going into the goal with the puck. The summary:

| MINNEAPOLIS | | ST. LOUIS |
|---|---|---|
| Stuart, Crawford, Redding | lw | rw, Cameron, Headley |
| Denneny, Westwick, c | | c, Goyer, Acaster |
| Gordon, DePaul | rw | lw, Hill, Fowley |
| Seaborn, Burns | ld | rd, Jamieson, Breen |
| Couts | rd | ld, Clarke |
| Grant | g | g, Kearney |

Score—Minneapolis 3, St. Louis 2. Goals—Burns, Denneny, Seaborn for Minneapolis; Goyer 2 for St. Louis. Assists—Westwick, Redding, Stuart; Burns for Minneapolis; Cameron 2 for St. Louis. Referee—Alex Irvin, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods and 18 minutes overtime.

## INTERNATIONAL GOLF FOR WOMEN ON MAY 1

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. (AP)—May 1 has been named as the starting date of the international women's golf matches between selected teams from the United States and England, it was announced here by Miss Glenna Collett, captain of the American group.

Miss Collett also announced that Miss Virginia Van Wie, one of America's foremost women golfers, had accepted an invitation to go abroad this spring for the series of matches. Others who have accepted Miss Collett's invitation to make the invasion of Europe are Miss Helen L. Hicks, Miss Bernice Wall, Miss Peggy Wattles and Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd. These players together with Misses Collett and Van Wie, will form the nucleus of the formidable American team which will meet a British women's team headed by Miss Molly Gourlay.

COLGATE ELECTS NELSON

HAMILTON, N. Y.—James A. Nelson '31 of Sea Cliff, L. I., has been unanimously elected captain of the Colgate University hockey team at a meeting of the letter winners.

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## REDS ALMOST SURE OF WINNING FIRST

### Defeat Boston 3-1—Arrows Keep in Race With Victory

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

| | W | T | L | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Providence | 21 | 3 | 9 | 98 | 80 | 45 |
| Boston | 16 | 4 | 15 | 128 | 113 | 36 |
| Philadelphia | 16 | 2 | 16 | 100 | 98 | 34 |
| New Haven | 13 | 5 | 14 | 79 | 80 | 31 |
| Springfield | 10 | 2 | 22 | 73 | 107 | 22 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Providence 3, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 6, Springfield 5.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Providence Reds practically clinched first place for the Canadian-American Hockey League season here Wednesday night by defeating Boston's Tigers, 3 to 1. Unassisted goals by Lesieur and McVicar, the Providence defense pair, won for the Reds, but Gaudreault made certain of the game in the second period by converting a pass from Harrington.

Boston scored first, Osborne beating Murray on a pass from Burke, who slid the puck at the points when he was checked. Osborne, coasting in clear, gave Murray no chance.

| PROVIDENCE | | BOSTON |
|---|---|---|
| Hart, Harrington | lw | rw, Boyd, Manning |
| Chapman, Gaudreault | c | c, Waite, Burke, Mills |
| Gagnon, Cormier | rw | lw, Loucks, Osborne, Heyd |
| Lesieur, Desmarais | ld | rd, Foster, Contant |
| McVicar | rd | ld, Mackey, Oatman |
| Murray | g | g, Reaume |

Score—Providence 3, Boston 1. Goals—McVicar, Lesieur, Gaudreault for Providence; Osborne for Boston. Assists—Harrington for Providence; Burke for Boston. Referees—W. A. Shaver and R. L. G. MacKenzie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In a free scoring game, the Philadelphia Arrows defeated the Springfield Indians, 6 to 5, at the Arena Wednesday night further to boost their chances of taking part in the championship playoff with Providence and Boston.

To Taylor went the high scoring honors. He scored three goals and played a spectacular game. Springfield tried out Stone, a new goaltender, who made a good impression.

The Indians held the Arrows to a 2-to-2 first period tie, then Philadelphia jumped ahead, 5 to 3, in the second period, and was outscored two goals to one in the last period. In an effort to overtake the Arrows in the closing minutes, Springfield sent every man down the ice with the exception of the goaltender. The summary:

| PHILADELPHIA | | SPRINGFIELD |
|---|---|---|
| Lessard, Klein | lw | rw, Dillon, Filkins |
| Andrews, Taylor | c | c, Carrigan, Maracle |
| Cahill, Jackson | rw | lw, Heximer, Wilson |
| Peters | rd | ld, Callighen, Filkins |
| Nichols, Coulter | ld | rd, Siebert, McGowan |
| Roberts | g | g, Stone |

Score—Philadelphia 6, Springfield 5. Goals—Taylor 3, Nichols, Peters and Klein for Philadelphia; Heximer 2, Dillon, Siebert and Carrigan, Tor Springfield. Assists—Nichols, Taylor for Philadelphia; Dillon 2 for Springfield. Referees—W. J. Stewart and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

## KENTVILLE LEADS UNIVERSITY CLUB

The Kentville Wildcats of Nova Scotia hold a one-goal advantage against the University Club of Boston for their second game, total goals to count, at the Boston Arena Friday as a result of defeating the locals, 6 to 5, Wednesday night. Kentville led 3 to 1 going into the second period and was never headed. The summary:

| KENTVILLE | | UNIVERSITY CLUB |
|---|---|---|
| Ferguson, W. Kennedy | lw | rw, Curtis, Martin, Holland |
| Mosher, Marchant | c | c, Chase, Blaney, Hutchinson |
| Town, G. Kennedy | rw | lw, Hodder, Hilliard |
| McNeil, Parker | ld | rd, Fitzgerald, A. Bigelow, Clark |
| Tellier, Bennett | rd | ld, Perry, H. Bigelow |
| Leopold | g | g, Fraser |

Score—Kentville 6, University Club 5. Goals—Town 2, Mosher 2, G. Kennedy, Ferguson for Kentville; Curtis 3, Chase, H. Bigelow for University Club. Assists—Mosher, Parker, Town, McNeil for Kentville; Chase 3 for University Club. Referees—J. W. Mooney and J. F. Foley. Time—Three 20m. periods.


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## Doubles Matches in Florida Tennis

### Men's and Mixed Play Well Under Way at the Palm Beach Tennis Club

PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP) — Doubles matches predominated in the Florida tennis tournament on the courts of the Palm Beach Tennis Club Wednesday.

The first surprise of the afternoon came when Miss Gertrude Conaway, Philadelphia, and Ogden Phipps, Roselyn, L. I., defeated Miss Ann Rainey, New York, and Richard Covington Jr., Asheville, N. C., in straight sets, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Barbara Phipps, Roselyn, L. I., and Gordon Douglas Jr., New York, furnished another upset, eliminating Miss Edna Brokw, New York, and John S. Millen, Forest Hills, L. I., 6—2, 7—9, 10—8. The summary:

FLORIDA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS —CLAY COURTS

MEN'S SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

Craig Biddle, Peacedale, R. I., defeated Keith Morgan, New York, 6—0, 6—2.

Emmett J. Pare, Dayton, O., defeated Karl H. Hodge, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—2.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated John S. Millen, Forest Hills, L. I., 6—0, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Ehret Howell, Philadelphia, and William Demuth, New York, defeated Roy C. Gross, New York, and Parkman Johnson, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.

Marcel Rainville, Montreal, and Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated Gordon Douglas Jr., New York, and Ogden Phipps, Roselyn, L. I., 2—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Second Round

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., and Richard Covington Jr., Asheville, N. C., defeated Thomas McGlinn, New York, and William F. Kenny Jr., 6—1, 6—4.

R. Norris Williams 2d, Bryn Mawr, Pa., and Craig Biddle, Peacedale, R. I., defeated Ehret Howell, and William Demuth, 6—1, 6—2.

Emmett Pare, Dayton, O., and John S. Millen, Forest Hills, L. I., defeated Capt. R. A. Wilson, Palm Beach, and Major Metcalfe, Palm Beach, 6—2, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round

Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Miss Theodosia Smith, Chicago, and G. Horton Glover, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Miss Claire Stenz, New York, and William Demuth, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Sue Gilmore, New York, and R. Norris Williams 2d, Bryn Mawr, Pa., defeated Miss Virginia Thaw and William Van Alen, Newport, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. D. F. Stenz, New York, and Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated Miss Isabelle Kelley, New York, and W. F. Kenny Jr., New York, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Gertrude Conaway, Philadelphia, and Ogden Phipps, Roselyn, L. I., defeated Miss Ann Rainey, New York, and Richard Covington Jr., Ashville, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Barbara Phipps, Roselyn, L. I., and Gordon Douglas Jr., New York, defeated Miss Edna Brokw, New York, and John S. Millen, Forest Hills, L. I., 6—2, 7—9, 10—8.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Columbia 44, Princeton 25.
Pennsylvania 39, Yale 30.
Trinity 28, Worcester P. I. 24.
Rutgers 47, Lehigh 42.
Syracuse 56, Cornell 24.
Tufts 28, M. I. T. 22.
Holy Cross 32, Lowell T. S. 17.
Missouri 23, Kansas 18.
Chicago 33, Illinois 22.
Olivet 22, Hillsdale 15.
Carleton 35, St. Olaf 15.
Baker 29, St. Mary's 15.
Bradley 45, Eureka 23.
Franklin 31, Butler 28.
Central 35, Buena Vista 29.
Dubuque 23, Wisconsin Mines 17.
Western Normal 35, Lombard 23.

COLLINS WINS AT GOLF

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Jock Collins of Dayton, O., won the St. Petersburg open golf tournament with a 36-hole total of 141. The Ohio professional finished one stroke ahead of J. Horton Smith of Cragston-on-Hudson, N. Y., and Frank Walsh of Chicago. The last two players had putts of five and seven feet, respectively, on the last green to tie for first, but both missed. Collins played the last 18 holes in 68.


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## Doubles Matches in Florida Tennis

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Second Round

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., and Richard Covington Jr., Asheville, N. C., defeated Thomas McGlinn, New York, and William F. Kenny Jr., 6—1, 6—4.

R. Norris Williams 2d, Bryn Mawr, Pa., and Craig Biddle, Peacedale, R. I., defeated Ehret Howell, and William Demuth, 6—1, 6—2.

Emmett Pare, Dayton, O., and John S. Millen, Forest Hills, L. I., defeated Capt. R. A. Wilson, Palm Beach, and Major Metcalfe, Palm Beach, 6—2, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round

Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Miss Theodosia Smith, Chicago, and G. Horton Glover, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Miss Claire Stenz, New York, and William Demuth, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Sue Gilmore, New York, and R. Norris Williams 2d, Bryn Mawr, Pa., defeated Miss Virginia Thaw and William Van Alen, Newport, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. D. F. Stenz, New York, and Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated Miss Isabelle Kelley, New York, and W. F. Kenny Jr., New York, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Gertrude Conaway, Philadelphia, and Ogden Phipps, Roselyn, L. I., defeated Miss Ann Rainey, New York, and Richard Covington Jr., Ashville, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Barbara Phipps, Roselyn, L. I., and Gordon Douglas Jr., New York, defeated Miss Edna Brokw, New York, and John S. Millen, Forest Hills, L. I., 6—2, 7—9, 10—8.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Columbia 44, Princeton 25.
Pennsylvania 39, Yale 30.
Trinity 28, Worcester P. I. 24.
Rutgers 47, Lehigh 42.
Syracuse 56, Cornell 24.
Tufts 28, M. I. T. 22.
Holy Cross 32, Lowell T. S. 17.
Missouri 23, Kansas 18.
Chicago 33, Illinois 22.
Olivet 22, Hillsdale 15.
Carleton 35, St. Olaf 15.
Baker 29, St. Mary's 15.
Bradley 45, Eureka 23.
Franklin 31, Butler 28.
Central 35, Buena Vista 29.
Dubuque 23, Wisconsin Mines 17.
Western Normal 35, Lombard 23.

COLLINS WINS AT GOLF

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Jock Collins of Dayton, O., won the St. Petersburg open golf tournament with a 36-hole total of 141. The Ohio professional finished one stroke ahead of J. Horton Smith of Cragston-on-Hudson, N. Y., and Frank Walsh of Chicago. The last two players had putts of five and seven feet, respectively, on the last green to tie for first, but both missed. Collins played the last 18 holes in 68.

## ENGLISH WOMEN WIN IN FIELD HOCKEY

### Defeat Representatives of Ireland by 3 to 2

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—England has a long continuous tradition of international supremacy in the realm of women's field hockey and Wednesday this was worthily upheld by a young, and to a great extent, experimental ele

# United States Davis Cup Hopes Depend on Van Ryn, Allison, Lott

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States will stand or fall upon the strength of its younger players in Davis Cup tennis competition this year and within a month will begin active mobilization of a youthful squad headed by John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Tex., and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, the United States Lawn Tennis Association announced Thursday.

The opening American zone contest with Canada will be held "at some club in Philadelphia at a time to be announced later," it was made known further. The United States-Canada match last year was held in the middle of May in Montreal.

"It is the present intention of the Davis Cup Committee," said the announcement, "to name Van Ryn, Allison and Lott as the nucleus of the squad."

The names of William T. Tilden 2d and Francis T. Hunter, the veterans who headed the United States ranking list, but have insisted they are through with international play, are conspicuously absent, indicating that the Davis Cup committeemen have taken them at their word.

No mention is made of John H. Doeg, the young Santa Monica (Calif.) player who is ranked third behind Tilden and Hunter, but who suffered defeats in recent tournaments at San Antonio and Hamilton, Bermuda.

In the new ranking list, Lott is No. 4, Van Ryn No. 5, and Allison No. 7, Frederic Mercur of South Bethlehem, Pa., being No. 6.

A possibility that Lott, who played in the challenge round against the French last year, might be sent to Europe to become acclimated by playing in the Belgian and French championships as the official representative of the U. S. L. T. A. was indicated.

The selection of the team to open the Davis Cup season against the Canadians will be made entirely upon the basis of the showing made by the candidates in the southern tournaments, it was announced.

Gathering at Pinehurst, N. C., a few days prior to the opening of the north and south championships there April 14, the players selected for the squad will take part in this tournament as well as the Mason and Dixon matches at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., the following week. The squad will be limited to Van Ryn, Allison and Lott, "and possibly one or two other players."

## WASHINGTON FIVE IS READY TO MEET U. S. C.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—After two days of heavy workouts against U. S. C. formations, University of Washington basketball five, defending champions of the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference, left here Tuesday night for the play-off against University of Southern California, to be held at Los Angeles Friday and Saturday.

Coach Clarence S. Edmundson limited his party to 13 members. Besides Coach Edmundson there were Trainer Earl F. Clark, Student Manager Maurice Bolcom, and the following players: H. C. McClary '30, E. A. Rutherford '32, centers; Ralph Cairney '32, E. A. Gritsch '31, H. E. Swanson '31, Virgil Perry '32, guards; Stanley Jaloff '30, H. M. West '31, Ned Nelson '32, A. D. Peterson '31, forwards.

The Huskies will work out in Los Angeles Thursday and meet the Trojans the following night. Washington will probably start the same lineup as it opened against the University of Oregon here last week, with West and Jaloff as forwards.

### McGUIRE IS RIFLE CHAMPION

BOONEVILLE, Mo. (AP)—Cadet Lieut. Archie J. McGuire of Blackwater, Mo., a student at Kempner Military School here and captain of the varsity riflemen, has been announced individual champion of military school gunners of the United States. In matches sponsored by the National Rifle Association, McGuire fired a score of 574, to defeat 45 representatives of the 35 essentially military schools.

## FAVORITES WIN IN FLORIDA TOURNEY

### All Face Stronger Opposition in the Second Round

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. (AP)—The four favorites, Miss Glenna Collett, Miss Virginia van Wie, Miss Maureen Orcutt and Miss Helen L. Hicks, came through handily Wednesday to win their first-round matches in the annual Florida east coast women's golf championship.

As a result of their victories Wednesday, the second round will find the quartet up against stronger opposition.

Miss Collett, who eliminated Mrs. J. Marvin Haynes, Washington, 4 and 3, Wednesday, faces Miss Lillian Holland, hard-hitting New Yorker, who advanced by defeating Mrs. J. J. Lawler, New Rochelle, N. Y., 3 and 2.

Miss Van Wie will find hard opposition in Miss Marion Bennett, Shuttle Meadow, Conn., who defeated Mrs. L. G. Riley, Chicago, 2 up. However, Miss Van Wie played dazzling golf to defeat Mrs. C. R. Harbaugh, Cleveland, 7 and 6. The Chicago girl flashed out in a 33, three strokes below men's par for the course. She was 7 up at the turn. Miss Orcutt will find no easy match in the second round, for she meets the steady Mrs. Helen Vaughan, Savannah, Ga., who won, 1 up, from Mrs. Eleanor Rougvie, Ottawa, Ont., on the twenty-first green. Mrs. Vaughan sank a 42-foot putt to gain the victory, while Miss Orcutt was disposing of Miss Virginia Vilas, Chicago, 6 and 5.

Miss Hicks will face Mrs. Stuart Hanley, Detroit, who already has conquered Miss Van Wie on a Florida course this winter. Miss Hicks won from Miss Edith Hopwood, Uniontown, Pa., 7 and 6. The New Yorker, like Miss Van Wie, was 7 up on her opponent at the turn. Mrs. Hanley beat Mrs. Helen Hochheimer, New York, 4 and 2, to advance to the second round. The summary:

FLORIDA EAST COAST WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Miss Glenna Collett, California, defeated Mrs. J. Marvin Haynes, Washington, 4 and 3.

Miss Lillian Holland, New York, defeated Mrs. J. J. Lawler, New Rochelle, N. Y., 3 and 2.

Miss Virginia van Wie, Chicago, defeated Mrs. C. R. Harbaugh, Cleveland, 7 and 6.

Miss Marion Bennett, Shuttle Meadow, Conn., defeated Mrs. L. G. Riley, Chicago, 2 up.

Miss Maureen Orcott, Englewood, N. J., defeated Miss Virginia Vilas, Chicago, 6 and 5.

Mrs. Helen Vaughan, Savannah, Ga., defeated Mrs. Eleanor Rougvie, Ottawa, Ont., 1 up (21 holes).

Miss Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I., defeated Miss Edith Hopwood, Uniontown, Pa., 7 and 6.

Mrs. Stuart Hanley, Detroit, defeated Mrs. Helen Hochheimer, New York, 4 and 2.

### CAMBRIDGE PICKS STRONG TEAM

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—One of the very finest athletic combinations that ever carried the Light Blue against the Dark Blue is the description applied to the track team selected by the Cambridge president, R. M. N. Tisdall—himself one of the greatest all-around performers produced by British universities—to oppose Oxford at the Stamford Bridge grounds here March 15. A remarkable feature of the side is the evenness of talent, which means for most of the events second strings are almost as good as firsts. Tisdall will compete in three events—low hurdles, high hurdles and weight putt. If he added the quarter-mile to his busy afternoon's work he would be strongly favored to win that also. The only other man appearing in more than one event for Cambridge is R. W. Revans, with the unusual mixture of high and long jumps.

### COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULT

Yale 40, Dartmouth 19.

# Yachting Experts Inspect Cup Boats

### *Four Candidates for America's Cup Defense Fast Nearing Completion*

The largest collection of yachting writers and authorities that has gathered since the last match in 1920 cruised during the last few days among the four Class J sloops that are being built at Neponset and Bristol as prospective defenders of the America's Cup, and fished up a lot of new and interesting facts regarding big racers that will hold the attention of the yachting world for the greater part of the summer.

Between the visit to the yard of the George Lawley & Son Corporation, where the bronze Yankee and the mahogany Whirlwind are under construction, and that to the plant of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, where the Enterprise is nearing completion and the Weetamoe is about half finished, all hands were entertained by former Commodore Elmer J. Bliss not only at a stifled eel dinner on Tuesday night, but in an enjoyable bus trip to the shores of Narragansett Bay. At Bristol the writers were the guests of the local Rotary Club, of which Assistant Manager Thomas P. Brightman of the Herreshoff Company is president.

Official figures of the Enterprise and Weetamoe were announced for the first time, together with the displacement of all four yachts, and the makeup of the after guard on the Enterprise. Every opportunity was afforded in both plants carefully to examine the candidates, while models of three of them were shown to the experts.

The official data of the two boats building at Bristol are as follows:

Weetamoe—125 feet 11 inches overall, 83 feet waterline, 20 feet beam and 15 feet 3 inches draft. Sail area 7568 square feet. Total length of mast 163 feet 8½ inches. Height above the deck 152 feet 8½ inches.

Enterprise—120 feet 9 inches overall, 80 feet waterline, 21 feet 8 inches beam, 14 feet 5 inches draft. Sail area 7583 square feet.

In both boats, which are bronze and have small centerboards, about 60 per cent of the tonnage is in the lead keel. The displacement of the four yachts are Whirlwind 158 tons, Yankee 145 tons, Weetamoe 143 tons and Enterprise 128.5 tons.

The Enterprise will be sailed by former Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt, who will have with him Vice Commodore Winthrop W. Aldrich, C. Sherman Hoyt, W. Starling Burgess, the yacht's designer who will act as navigator, and Charles Havemeyer. Her sailing master is Capt. George H. Monsell of Greenport, L. I., who will have three mates, and a crew of 22 hands, all of whom have been signed on and will report the last of the month. It is expected that the yacht will be launched about April 1, two weeks before the Shamrock V is scheduled to go overboard at Gosport, Eng. It is unlikely that the Weetamoe will take her maiden dip before the last of April. In the meantime, the two yachts at Neponset will be launched, the Whirlwind about April 15 and the Yankee a day or two later.

The deck of the Enterprise is being installed as well as her big battery of winches on what might be called her cabin floor. It is round these winches that more than half the crew will work during the races, and the usual lineup on the weather rail will be missing, for all halyards, and sheets on all the boats lead through farings to these winches.

The writers found the Weetamoe fully in frame with several plates bolted onto her garboard strakes. In fact she is nearly 40 per cent completed, compared with 20 per cent two weeks ago.

At Neponset the Yankee has stepped ahead of the Whirlwind durnig the past fortnight and is now 75 per cent finished, with all her plates in place and many of them riveted. The Whirlwind is about one-quarter planked, and may be regarded as about half done. Both skippers are in constant attendance. Capt. Gustave Olsen will have his old mates, Hanson and Henrickson and has engaged his full crew of 23 hands, all Norwegians.

As is seen by a comparison of the data, the Whirlwind is the largest of the quartet, and will probably have the smallest rig. The Enterprise is the smallest and will have the greatest spread of sail, with the Yankee and Weetamoe between the two but nearer the Whirlwind than the Enterprise in size. It is understood that the Shamrock V is slightly larger than the Enterprise.

All the yachts will rate at the top of Class J, and will sail without time allowance, as in the case of all the smaller classes which are so well known in Massachusetts Bay and Long Island Sound.

The first race will probably be under the colors of the New York Yacht Club off Glen Cove about June 10, but it is likely to be a very brief affair so far as the cup yachts are concerned, for none of the managers and skippers are keen about racing in the crowded waters of upper Long Island Sound. Later they will go to New London and will be on exhibition in the lower Thames during the Harvard-Yale regatta. Their first test will be in a series of observation races off Newport between July 7 and 19, following which comes the cruise of the New York Yacht Club and then the official trial races also off Newport between Aug. 20 and 30.

During the trip the Yachting Writers Association was formed with Herbert L. Stone as president and William U. Swan as secretary.

## PICK-UPS

THE Boston Braves entertained the fans at St. Petersburg on Wednesday by playing their first practice game of the season, a seven-inning affair. Sisler acted as captain of one team, while Gowdy was leader of the other, the former winning by 9 to 4. Three newcomers, Neun, Moore and Berger, were the hitting stars for the victors, the longest hit being made by the latter, a long three-bagger.

Manager W. B. McKechnie of the Braves has decided on the outfielders he will start in the first exhibition contest scheduled for Saturday with the New York Yankees. They are Moore in left, Clarke in center and Bratcher in right.

There are now only three players missing from the camp of the Boston Red Sox, Rothrock and Winsett, outfielders, and Heving, catcher, are the absentees. The two former have been granted permission by President J. A. R. Quinn and Manager Charles Wagner to report at a later date because of family affairs, while the last named has not yet signed his contract.

The New York Yankees pitchers spent the greater part of Wednesday receiving instructions on how to field ground balls—mostly bunts—to first base, by Manager J. R. Shawkey. The manager also divided the squad into two teams and will hold the first practice game on Friday, in preparation for the game on Saturday with the Boston Braves.

The sun shone brightly at San Antonio, Tex., for the first time in several days on Wednesday, and Manager John J. McGraw put his New York Giants through a hard and much-needed practice session. Rain, which had kept the club from taking the field, departed for a while at least, and the National League Club made up for lost time. Manager McGraw and Coach Bancroft will take a team to Austin on Friday, where a contest will be played with the University of Texas.

Connie Mack divided his Philadelphia Athletics into two squads on Wednesday. The veterans practiced on their Clearwater diamond in the morning, while the recruits held possession in the afternoon.

Manager Daniel P. Howley of the Cincinnati club expects to hold a meeting every day at which his entire squad of Reds will be present. The object of these gatherings is to give every member of the team a chance to talk and give his opinion of how the opposing team can best be defeated. The new plan will be carried out as soon as George Kelly, first baseman, arrives in camp.

The St. Louis Browns, who have been rated very highly in fielding of late years, will be equally as strong in that department during 1930. The batting, however, appears to be very poor and this factor may keep W. E. Killefer's men from holding a position among the leaders in the American League race.

## YALE SWIMMERS RETAIN THE LEAD

### Eli Waterpolo Team Also Defeats Dartmouth Easily

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE SWIMMING ASSOCIATION STANDING

| College | W | L | Points For | Points Agst | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yale | 6 | 0 | 270 | 102 | 1.000 |
| Rutgers | 5 | 1 | 248 | 124 | .833 |
| Annapolis | 5 | 2 | 227 | 145 | .714 |
| Columbia | 5 | 2 | 198½ | 173½ | .714 |
| Princeton | 2 | 4 | 97 | 27 | .333 |
| Syracuse | 2 | 4 | 148 | 162 | .333 |
| Dartmouth | 2 | 4 | 103 | 207 | .333 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | 4 | 114 | 196 | .200 |
| City College | 0 | 7 | 82½ | 351½ | .000 |

WATERPOLO STANDING

| College | W | L | Points For | Points Agst | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Annapolis | 7 | 0 | 360 | 66 | 1.000 |
| Columbia | 6 | 1 | 209 | 186 | .857 |
| Yale | 4 | 2 | 237 | 167 | .669 |
| Pennsylvania | 3 | 2 | 172 | 163 | .600 |
| Syracuse | 3 | 3 | 152 | 169 | .500 |
| City College | 3 | 4 | 172 | 268 | .429 |
| Dartmouth | 1 | 5 | 82 | 211 | .167 |
| Rutgers | 1 | 5 | 139 | 228 | .166 |
| Princeton | 0 | 6 | 19 | 84 | .000 |

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale easily maintained its lead in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League championship standing by defeating Dartmouth College, in their dual meet at Carnegie Pool, Wednesday, 44 to 18. The Eli waterpolo team also won that event, 40 to 19. Dartmouth swimmers took only two first places, F. S. Burkhardt '31, winning the 150-yard backstroke event and the Green relay team winning that event when a Yale swimmer made an illegal turn. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by D. E. Fobes '32, Yale; C. G. Zug Jr. '31, Yale, second; A. H. Spiegel '31, Yale, third. Time—25s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. K. Brines '32, Yale; L. B. Osborne '32, Yale, second; F. P. McCord '31, Dartmouth, third. Time—55⅖s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by E. C. Leedy '31, Yale; M. Owen '31, Yale, second; C. A. Babbitt '31, Dartmouth, third. Time—5m. 17s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by F. S. Burkhardt '31, Dartmouth; R. D. Howse '30, Yale, second; E. C. Leedy '31, Yale, third. Time—1m. 52⅖s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by W. K. Cleveland '30, Yale; Stanley Klein Jr. '32, Yale, second; G. S. Thatford '32, Dartmouth, third. Time—2m. 44⅘s.

Fancy Dive—Won by J. A. Godchaux '32, Yale (78.6 points); B. C. Smith '31, Yale, second; C. K. Faye '30, Dartmouth, third.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Dartmouth College (E. S. Smith '32, B. D. Jeffery '32, A. H. Spiegel '31, R. M. Cukor '31). Time—1m. 40⅕s. (Yale disqualified).

## *PENNSYLVANIA FIVE DOWNS YALE, 39 TO 30*

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—University of Pennsylvania defeated the Yale University quintet here Wednesday night in an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game, the score being 39 to 30. It was Penn's sixth victory of the championship season and their second win over the Eli.

The floor work of A. B. Brodbeck '30, Penn forward, was a feature of the contest. He scored six baskets from the floor and one from foul. His team mate, L. J. Tanseer '32, and Stewart Patterson '31, Yale center, each accounted for 10 points.

Tight defensive play by both fives made it impossible to score many times from close range, most of the baskets being registered by long shots. The Eli led at half time 19 to 16.

| PENNSYLVANIA | | YALE |
|---|---|---|
| Brodbeck, Sander, lf | rg, | Beyer, Beane |
| Sander, Lobley, Ushka, rf | lg, | Nanry, Beyer |
| Peterson, c | c, | Patterson |
| Tanseer, lg | rf, | Booth |
| Magner, Barlow, Riblett, rg | lf, | Horwitz |

Score—University of Pennsylvania 39, Yale University 30. Goals from floor—Brodbeck 6, Tanseer 5, Magner 3, Sander, Peterson for Pennsylvania: Horwitz 4, Patterson 3, Booth 2, Beane 2 for Yale. Goals from foul—Sander 4, Brodbeck, Lobley, Peterson for Pennsylvania; Patterson 4, Beane 2, Horwitz, Booth for Yale. Referee—Young. Umpire—Murray.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—Columbia University won its seventh victory of the championship season here Wednesday night, defeating Princeton University 44 to 25, in an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League contest. The Blue and White remains in first place in the league standing and is now almost certain of winning the title.

L. E. Rosenbaum '32, Tiger guard, led both fives in scoring with 14 points. He shot five floor goals and four from foul. D. M. Jones '32, guard, and George Gregory '31, center, both of Columbia, accounted for 12 and 11 points respectively. The summary:

| COLUMBIA | | PRINCETON |
|---|---|---|
| Schoenfeld, lf | rg, | Wittmer |
| Bender, rf | lg, | Rosenbaum |
| Gregory, c | c, | Lord, Skiliman |
| Maguirk, lg | rf, | Low |
| Tys, Jones, rg | lf, | Nicholson |

Score—Columbia University 44, Princeton University 25. Goals from floor—Jones 6, Gregory 5, Bender 3, Schoenfeld 3, Tys 2, Maguirk for Columbia; Rosenbaum 5, Low, Lord, Skillman for Princeton. Goals from foul—Tys 2, Bender, Gregory for Columbia; Rosenbaum 4, Lord 3, Low, Nicholson for Princeton. Referee—Kinney. Umpire—Brennan.

## YALE DRAMATIC GROUP ELECTS ITS OFFICERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Louis A. Lapham of New York, a junior, was elected president of the Yale Dramatic Association, March 5. He is the son of L. H. Lapham, president of the Texas Oil Company.

Other officers elected were: Harmer Breton, New York, manager; Jerome D. Ross, New York, art director; James N. Hyde, New York, production manager; John L. Caskey, Wellesley Hills, Mass., stage technician; John W. Streeter, Boston, stage manager, and King P. Bennetthum, Minneapolis, Minn., secretary.

### OXFORD GOLF TEAM PICKED

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—R. H. Baugh, first American to captain the Oxford University Golf Club, has completed a side to meet Cambridge University, at the end of the month by conferring coveted "Blues" on an American, Herbert Scheftal, Balliol College, and J. W. L. Adams, also of Balliol. These two earned inclusion on the side through proved merit, for Baugh had four likely candidates for the last two places, and because it was so hard to choose between them, he decided to make each play the others twice. Scheftal won five out of six matches; Adams had the next best record. There are three Americans on the Oxford side—Baugh, Birmingham-Southern University, U. S. A., and Wadham College; C. Sweeney, Canterbury, U. S. A., and Balliol; Scheftal, St. Paul's, U. S. A., and Balliol.

### HARVARD AWARDS LETTERS

The committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard University announced Wednesday the following minor "H" letter awards and election of captain and manager of the second varsity hockey team: A. C. Beardsell '30, E. F. Butler '31, E. P. Chase '31, Charles Devens '32, S. H. Foster '32, Channing Frothingham Jr. '31, Robert Gilmor '31, R. F. Gleason '32, Matthew Hale Jr. '32, J. W. Hallowell, captain, '31, Waldo Howland '30, Pliny Jewell Jr. '31, C. E. McGregor Jr. '32, F. A. Martin '32, E. A. Mays Jr. '32, E. D. W. Sprague '32, C. Y. Wadsworth '32, P. H. Watts '31, E. E. Wendell '32, Charles Jackson Jr. '31, manager.

### BRANTFORD ENDS LOSING STREAK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRANTFORD, Ont.—By defeating Kitchener here on Wednesday night the local Indians ended a non-winning streak in the Canadian Professional Hockey League which has extended over several weeks. The winners twice had a two-goal lead, but the visitors staged a strong rally near the end.

## CHICAGO QUINTET IS WINNER OVER ILLINOIS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Basketball players at University of Chicago found the right combination at Bartlett Gymnasium Wednesday night and defeated University of Illinois, 35 to 22. It was their second "Big Ten" Conference victory in 11 games. The Maroons led from the start, built up a 22-to-9 lead in the first half and were never passed, although Illinois played much better in the second period.

C. M. Fish '30, star guard, led a hard driving attack and sank six baskets. He also displayed his usual brilliant defense. Capt. H. E. Changnon '30, forward, in his last appearance on the local floor, found the hoop for three major and two minor goals, Harold Boesel '30, center, gave Chicago the ball on most of the center tips.

| CHICAGO | | ILLINOIS |
|---|---|---|
| Changnon, Fraider, lf | rg, | Mills |
| Stephenson, rf | lg, | Bartholomew, Harper |
| Boesel, Changnon, c | c, | Tarwain, Fencl |
| Ashley, Temple, lg | rf, | Kawal |
| Fish, rg | lf, | E. Kamp, Bowron |

Score—University of Chicago 35, University of Illinois 22. Goals from floor—Fish 4, Changnon 3, Boesel 2, Ashley 2, Temple, Stephenson for Chicago; Mills 3, E. Kamp 3, Harper, Kawal, Fencl for Illinois. Goals from foul—Changnon 2, Boesel 2, Temple for Chicago; E. Kamp 2, Kawal, Fencl for Illinois. Referee—N. E. Kearns. Umpire—John Cleary.

### KEARNS AND BEAVIS TIE

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—S. K. Kearns of the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass., and J. H. Beavis of Bermuda tied for the qualifying medal Wednesday in the opening round of the annual Spey Royal golf tournament at the Belmont Manor Club. Each had medal scores of 81 for the 18-hole round.


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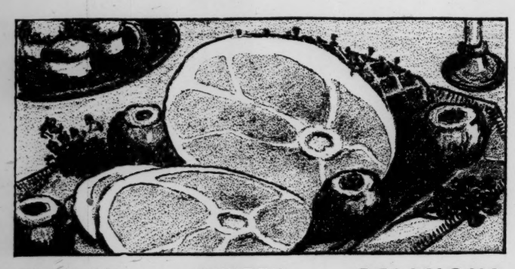
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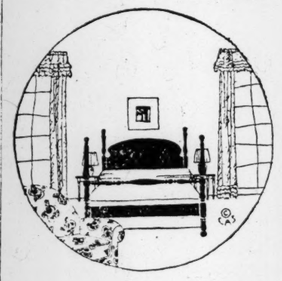
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# POWER BECOMES VITAL FACTOR IN EASTERN REGION

## Steam and Water Play Even Part in Development of New Energy

*Water power development in America is discussed in a series of six articles, of which this is the fourth.*

By THORNDIKE SAVILLE

Professor of Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineering, University of North Carolina. Chief Engineer, N. C. Department of Conservation and Development

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Public interest in the water-power resources of the area east of the Mississippi River has recently been revived by a number of factors, chief of which are the new public policies relating to water power advocated by Governor Roosevelt of New York, and the disclosures of the Federal Trade Commission in its investigation of the electric power utilities.

Although nearly 80 per cent of the present total power demand of the country is in states east of the Mississippi, only 28 per cent of the total water-power resources are located in this area, yet more than 62 per cent of the developed water powers are to be found here.

The New England states have 11.8 per cent of the potential water power, 19 per cent of the developed water power, and in 1929 produced 9.4 per cent of the total power and 9.9 per cent of the hydro power. The relation between 19 per cent of developed hydro power and only 9.9 per cent of total output by water power is in large part explained by the considerable number of industrial plants generating their own power by water, the power production not being for public utility uses.

Maine, with 54 per cent of the total potential water power of New England, has only 32 per cent of it developed, and produces but 29 per cent of the public utility water power of this section. This is largely due to Maine refusing to permit the export of power.

**How Maine Maintains Balance**

In spite of increasing total power demands and the prohibition of export of hydro power from Maine, the proportion of hydro power to total power has been kept almost constant during the past few years. This has been accomplished in two quite different ways.

The first involves construction of modern hydroelectric plants and development of river systems so well exemplified by the plants of the New England Power Association on the Deerfield River, where the 200-foot Davis Bridge dam impounds surplus flood waters for use at several plants below. This river system has been developed for nearly 100,000 horsepower in recent years.

The second method of increasing hydro output is by remodeling old plants as exemplified by the replacement of 70 water wheels totaling 10,000 horsepower at Bellows Falls on the Connecticut River by three modern water turbines developing 60,000 horsepower.

**Middle Atlantic Developments**

Notwithstanding efforts to increase water-power development, fuel power is now and must always be the chief source of energy for New England. The industrial centers of this region will obtain their cheapest power from great modern steam stations on the larger rivers and on the seaboard, supplemented by hydro power from Maine, the St. Lawrence River, and Canada. From almost every standpoint, this region needs to be able to transmit both hydro and steam power back and forth over state and national boundaries.

The middle Atlantic States have 36.1 per cent of the potential water power, 24.4 per cent of the developed water power, and in 1929 produced 35.3 per cent of the total and 31.7 per cent of the hydro power generated by public utilities. Only 26 per cent of the total public utility power output of these states is from water power, in spite of Niagara, Conowingo and other large developed water powers.

The fundamental difference between different types of water-power developments is well illustrated by the two largest plants in this district. At Niagara on the American side, some 557,000 horsepower is developed by the fall of about 210 feet. This power output from the plants fluctuates very little due to the regulating effect of the Great Lakes above Niagara. Consequently, very little steam power is required to supplement the hydro plants in times of low water.

At Conowingo, on the Susquehanna River between Maryland and Pennsylvania, there has been built a water-power plant of 378,000 horsepower with an eventual capacity of 594,000 horsepower, making it the equal of Niagara. Unlike the Niagara River, the Susquehanna is extremely irregular in its flow, and the amount of continuous power which could be produced by the 90 feet fall available does not nearly justify the $52,000,000 cost of development.

Here, in the Baltimore-Philadelphia industrial zone, fuel power carries the base load, and the power from water at Conowingo is used intermittently to supply peak demands.

In November, 1929, the flow of the river would have produced only 67,000 horsepower for a continuous 24-hour period, but by storing water for a considerable part of the day and using it all in a few hours, the plant produced an amount of power which would have required a 268,000-horsepower steam plant to equal, resulting in a marked saving.

**Great Lakes Region**

The east north central states located along the Great Lakes and on the upper eastern part of the Mississippi Basin, have no great mountain ranges and few large streams, either one or both a requisite for important water power developments. It is not surprising, therefore, that the potential and developed water powers of this district are the smallest of any east of the Mississippi. It has 8.5 per cent of the potential water power, 12.5 per cent of the developed water power, and in 1929 produced 33.2 per cent of the total and 12.3 per cent of the water power generated by public utilities.

Outstanding in water-power developments in this region is the hydroelectric plant of the Mississippi Power Company at Keokuk. A long concrete dam extends across the river from Hamilton, Ill., to Keokuk, Ia., developing a fall of 32 feet, and with an ultimate installation of 300,000 horsepower.

This plant is one of the largest in the United States and delivers a large part of its output to St. Louis on the west side of the river. Other hydro developments in this district are of moderate size, from 5000 to 25,000 horsepower in general. No marked future expansion in water-power development may be expected in this region.

The south Atlantic and east south central states are subdivided into two districts by the United States Geological Survey. The writer prefers to group them together and refer to them as composing the "Southern Power Province."

**Region of Greatest Development**

In these states, there has taken place the greatest water-power expansion of the entire region east of the Mississippi during the past 10 years. In 1921 they had developed about 1,400,000 horsepower, which has since increased in 1930 to 3,800,000 horsepower—more than 150 per cent gain in 10 years.

These states have 43.5 per cent of the potential water power, and 44.1 per cent of the developed water power, of the region. In 1929 they produced 22.1 per cent of the total power, and 46.1 per cent of the water power generated by public utilities. In every other district there has been a decrease in the percentage of power produced by water between 1921 and 1929.

In these districts the percentage has increased consistently until in 1929, 60 per cent of the total power was produced by water power, as compared with 30 per cent in New England, 26 per cent in the middle Atlantic states, and 11 per cent in the east north central states.

Of the developed water powers of this region Muscle Shoals has been most in the public eye, but has played an insignificant part in the water power development of the "Southern Power Province." This dam, with a fall of about 95 feet, has a present installed capacity of about 250,000 horsepower, but due to the normal fluctuations in the Tennessee River, it can produce only about 100,000 continuous horsepower in an average year, and considerably less in a dry year.

It has thus far contributed a relatively small amount of power to the region, and cannot be expected to do better until Congress makes some final disposition as to its method of operation, and until large storage reservoirs for regulating stream flow are built on the headwaters of the Tennessee.

**One Way to Double Capacity**

Just one such development, that at Cove Creek near the Tennessee-Virginia line, would double the power at Muscle Shoals, and in addition produce nearly 200,000 horsepower itself. A survey of the power resources of the Tennessee River Basin, mostly in Tennessee and North Carolina, indicates the practicability of developing more than 2,000,000 horsepower in this river basin alone, together with incidental improvement in inland water navigation from the Gulf of Mexico via the Mississippi River to Knoxville, Tenn.

The highest headwater power development east of the Rocky Mountains has just been completed in western North Carolina, where the Carolina Power & Light Company has built an arch dam on the Pigeon River nearly 200 feet high to divert the flow through a tunnel in the mountains six miles long and thence down the mountain sides to a power house, utilizing a gross head of over 800 feet, and producing 135,000 horsepower. A 960-foot development is now under construction on the Mantahala River in western North Carolina.

Even in the "Southern Power Province," however, it has been found advisable to develop in general about 40 per cent of the power by steam, due to inequalities in flow, and in this region also water-power development is slowing up due to the better sites having been already utilized. The economics of the water-power situation control here as elsewhere.

### MEXICO ORDERS 70 PLANES

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Government contracted with the Fairchild Aviation Corporation of New York March 4, for 70 airplanes of the KR-34 type to be used as training ships by the Mexican air unit.

# What's Right With America? Chicago's Youthfulness Building Amazing City

* * *

## Michigan Avenue Placed Among World's Famous Streets —Schools Teach Community Patriotism—Name of Wacker Secure in Planner's Hall of Fame

* * *

XX—CHICAGO—THE WORLD'S NEWEST CITY

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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The newest great city in the world is Chicago. It took my breath away. Only a few years ago Michigan Avenue with the stretch of park to the lake could hardly be said to exist. Now this magnificent thoroughfare is the equal of the finest. Indeed, I do not know to what it should be compared. They call it, in a pardonable pun like the Boulevard Saint Michael in Paris, the Boul' Mich'. The Champs Elysees is superb, but it is banked in on both sides, and does not possess gardens leading to a vast expanse of water. Besides, it is relatively short. The Promenade des Anglais at Nice, by the side of the Mediterranean, gives a better idea of the Chicagoan avenue, but then it does not possess the sumptuous shops and the huge though elegant buildings of Chicago. Michigan Avenue is surely unique.

How old is Chicago? I constantly asked; and I found that many people were not disposed to admit that Chicago was really built until after the World War. According to them Chicago is about 10 years old.

**Cow's Kick Became Famous**

There were others who would go back for 20 years; for, after all, Chicago in 1910 had a population of more than 2,000,000, as compared with its present 3,000,000. But they explained that although there may have been a city called Chicago, it was not the Chicago they were now showing me. Few big buildings are more than 20 years old. Some people would go back to the beginning of the century; since when Chicago has nearly doubled its population.

The older inhabitants had indeed heard of the great fire in 1871, which was caused by Mrs. O'Leary's kicking cow which overturned a lamp. Well, anyhow the kicking cow and the overturned lamp suggest that there was not much of a city to destroy. Statistics show that there were already 300,000 inhabitants—that is to say, a tenth of the population of today—but the city structures must have been somewhat primitive. The point is, however, that at the end of 1871 practically nothing was left of the earlier Chicago. Three years later Chicago was rebuilt, and the city set out on its real career. By 1893, the year of the World's Fair, more than 1,000,000 persons were living there.

In looking back over the history of Chicago I find some notable dates. Thus the Michigan Southern Railway ran its first through train from the east to Chicago in 1852, when the population was 40,000. It was then that the town, which was springing up in the immense plains, became, as it were, accessible to civilization. Three years before, the Illinois and Michigan Canal was opened for traffic.

In 1846 I read that "there was but one block of paving, and that consisted of wooden planks laid slanting to the middle of the road." In 1843 they began to prohibit pigs from running loose in the Chicago streets. In 1837 the population was 4170.

In remote records you will find tales of explorers and of Indians, but it was not until 1803 that the first Fort Dearborn was built by a United States garrison. It was evacuated, and a second fort built in 1816. In 1831 a post office was opened, and the mail was brought from Detroit twice a week on horseback.

**City Actually Youthful**

I will not try to determine the precise date on which Chicago may properly be said to have been founded, though it is about to celebrate its official centenary, but I am disposed to agree, not with those who would return to Fort Dearborn, or even to the Fire, but with those who say that Chicago, the Chicago, that Chicago which I saw, dates from some year in the twentieth century. For it is, more than any other city, essentially of the twentieth century.

Moreover, it is just beginning. It has just become truly conscious of itself and of its potentiality. It is already 26 miles long, and in places 14 miles wide, and has a frontage on Lake Michigan of 22 miles; it is ranked as the third largest city. But this is not enough.

Chicago is nothing if it is not ambitious. Chicago is, I repeat, just beginning. Shall we say that the real date of Chicago's birth is 1930?

When one speaks of Chicago as a city, one is describing it more truly than one supposes. It is something to be a city. M. Jourdain, in Moliere's play, was delighted when he made the startling discovery that he had been talking prose all his life without knowing it.

Chicago has discovered that it is a city—and that is a profound revelation. Take New York for example: New York is not a city—it is a gigantic Trust of Towns, to which the Sherman Laws might well be applied. With some exaggeration, it is often said that there are no New Yorkers in New York, any more than there are Londoners in London, or Parisians in Paris. It is really saying the same thing in another way, when it is asserted that everybody who has spent two days in New York is a New Yorker. Such superficiality of New Yorkishness hardly makes for civic pride.

**Peopled by Chicagoans**

Just as you can speak disrespectfully of the equator without arousing anger, so you can speak disrespectfully of New York to the New Yorker—who does not exist, or exists only superficially—without arousing more than laughter.

But you cannot speak disrespectfully of Chicago—in Chicago. There are veritable Chicagoans. Chicago is peopled by Chicagoans. And this despite the fact that there are hundreds of thousands of Poles and Germans and Russians and Swedes and Irish and Italians, and that English, Canadians, Austrians, Hungarians, Jugoslavians, Danes, Norwegians, Lithuanians and other races are represented in tens of thousands.

In Wacker's Manual of the Plan of Chicago—an unusually interesting volume—I find a remarkable exposition of the need of civic interest, and of the means by which Chicago may become the center of the modern world. Trained and enlightened citizens are required, and, as a large proportion of the graduates from Chicago schools remain in the city for their professional or business careers, this manual has been prepared to instruct them in the possibilities of development. Here is what it says:

"Love of country, the feeling which is inherent in every normal boy or girl, is, by development of our civilization, being given a companion sentiment—a devotion and passionate interest in the safety and welfare of our city.

**Community Patriotism**

"This new feeling of community patriotism takes the form of a high and controlling pride in one's native city or in the city one has adopted as home. Modern educators and leaders in public affairs see in this impulse the approach to good government in the cities and the end of evil administration of our communities."

So the children are being taught to take a vivid interest in the history, growth and future of Chicago. The volume is extremely suggestive, and Charles H. Wacker, who is chiefly responsible for the planning of the new Chicago, deserves to have his name written side by side with that of Baron Haussmann.

It would be wrong for me to suggest that Chicago stands alone in its endeavors to improve and beautify itself. Everywhere you will observe an appreciation of the exceptional opportunities which America possesses in that the city planners are starting without restraint of custom or ancient law; they are starting in what is, in some respects, still a new country; and they have unlimited resources at their disposal.

Paris, despite its antiquity, was planned at the right time, and has always had a strong realization of the desirability of proceeding harmoniously.

**Industry in Park Setting**

In Germany city planning has been carefully organized, and particularly in Duesseldorff is there an extraordinary attempt to foster industry combined with the determination to develop harmoniously, so that the thriving city is laid out like a great park.

The British are likewise alive to the importance of systematic reconstruction and construction, but in London they would appear to have started late. The plans of Sir Christopher Wren were disregarded, with the result that there is congestion. Nevertheless a good deal has been done to repair the mistake of permitting the city to grow anyhow, but the difficulties of making London spacious and splendid and orderly are immense.

In the United States, Washington furnishes a good example of a city laid out with forethought; perhaps an example that cannot be surpassed. Cleveland, too, has had regard to its future and the relations of its different parts. Boston again, with its system of public parks and its tidal basin, stands high in the list of planned cities.

Even New York is not a haphazard growth, and it has taken land along the Hudson for public purposes. Philadelphia, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis and, on the Pacific coast, San Francisco, are conspicuous for their efforts to build symmetrically and to provide their cities with open spaces. Yet I think the palm for city planning must go to Chicago.


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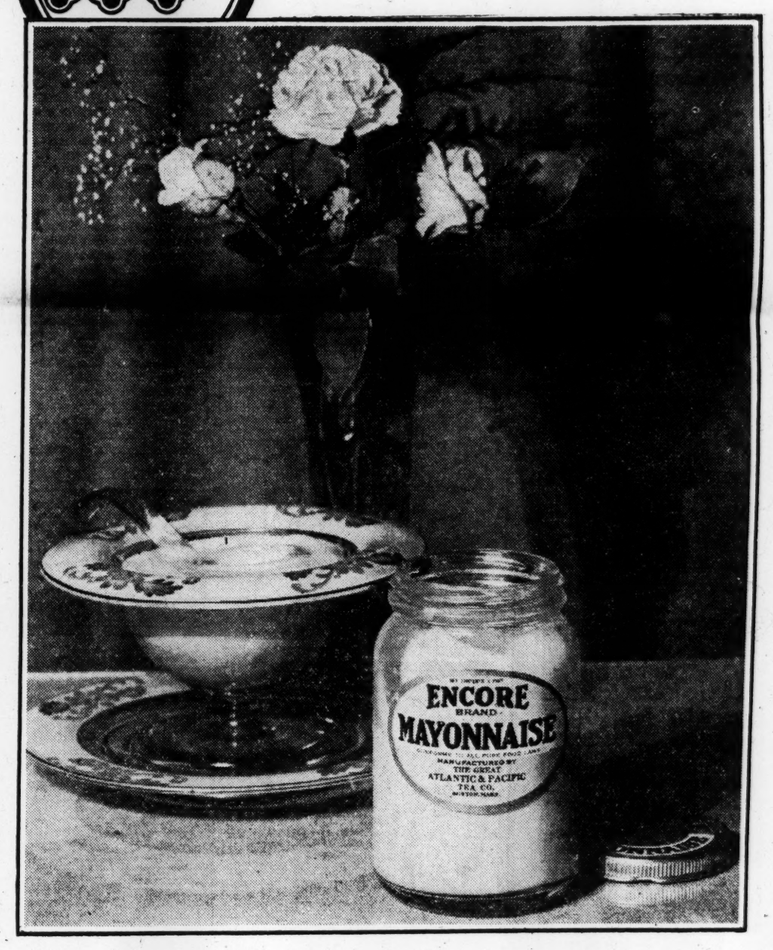


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# THE HOME FORUM

## Poets and Bluebirds

FOR the writings of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in general I have a deep respect and a long-established liking. More than once I have taken up the argumentative cudgels in his defense, contending that he is not only the best sonneteer America has yet produced and the foremost master among us of the long narrative poem but that he is one of the world's few supreme poets of the sea. Indeed, I think I could be almost enthusiastic about Longfellow's poetry—his prose, to be sure, is surprisingly dull and bad—if it were not for the fact that whenever I hear his name or even think of him there come to memory two egregiously blundering lines from his otherwise creditable poem, The Birds of Killingworth. If it were at all possible, I should like to admire this poem without reservation, as Emerson did, because it is concerned with a legend from my own State of Connecticut, but I cannot admire or enjoy any poem that contains such lines as these:

The bluebird balanced on some top-
most spray,
Flooding with melody the neighbor-
hood.

No. I like Longfellow and I love Connecticut, but I am fondly and whole-heartedly devoted to the bluebird, and I dislike intensely to have him thus maltreated and miscalled. Every assertion and implication in those two lines is wrong, and radically wrong. The bluebird never "balances," he never perches on a "spray," there is no "melody" in his song, and even if there were his voice is not strong and full enough to "flood" a packing-box, to say nothing of a whole "neighborhood." Finally, he has never anything to do with the tops of trees, so that the only satisfactory thing about these two lines is the word "bluebird" itself. I am glad that Longfellow got that word in, because it shows at least a recognition on his part that such a bird exists.

To an acute reader that series of blunders reveals as much about Longfellow as could be learned from a hundred pages of erudite criticism. For consider: this man was a professional poet, he saw seventy Aprils in New England, and the New England April is full of bluebirds—frequently, indeed, it seems to consist of little else. But did he see a bluebird, ever? Apparently not, for all his seventy chances. How can a man be a poet, even a professional poet, and not see bluebirds when they are presented to him on such a grand scale? How can be ignore that almost incredible blue that flutters on before him as he walks, lifting itself from the fence-post to the apple tree with a delicate waver of azure wings and pausing now and then to warble forth its three contralto notes? In Portland and in Cambridge and in Pittsfield Longfellow must have seen that blue—and yet did not quite see it; he must have heard those notes, and yet have heard them not. Eye and ear saw and heard, but not the heart. But how was this possible, one asks again, considering that Longfellow was unquestionably a poet and that there is a deep affinity between poets and bluebirds? Lowell could not have done this, Thoreau would have been justifiably indignant at it, and one feels that even Emerson got bluebirds right. Well, of course the answer is that Longfellow got them wrong, or rather failed to get them at all, because he was the special kind of poet that draws knowledge and inspiration rather from things read than from things seen and freshly experienced. Paper and ink got between him and the bluebird with the result that he wrote two lines about this lovely creature that really fit the indigo bird fairly well.

Paper and ink are good things, and Longfellow made a good use of them, but they did him a disservice when they held his attention away from this wavering wing and song. I see the good hard-working poet pacing beside the Charles, his head bent, his eyes on the ground, and in his ears the throb and beat of some Old Norse saga or else the three-rhymed verse of Dante—and all the while, as he walks, a fragment of magical blue flits before him unseen, a frail warble just fallen from heaven's gate mingles with the rippling of little waves, unheard. Ah, famous and learned poet, you who owned the richest private library in your time in America, take the fame and the learning and all the noble books; I am glad that I know the bluebird!

How did Longfellow know that spring was on the way. I wonder. Did he have to consult his calendar to see that it was April? But a calendar cannot make a springtime; in New England, at any rate, it takes the bluebird to do that, and spring begins when the bluebird arrives, whenever that may be. Often enough, he arrives on the day before a huge snowstorm,—a fact that has nothing to do with the matter to those who understand that the seasons of the year are known and recognized chiefly in the heart. I can remember a springtime in my boyhood when the bluebird came on the fifteenth of February, and he knew what he was about far better than a whole congress of calendar-makers could have told him.

That one experience, although it is now rather remote in time, has greatly lengthened the period during which I look out for the bluebird and get ready for him. No sooner do we plunge into the third week of February than I say to myself: "Well, the thing has happened once to my certain knowledge, and so there is no reason why it may not happen again. I must keep on the watch, now. I must extend my walk so as to include the apple orchard, and I must get down to the river-bank as soon as the snowdrifts melt. Wherever I go, I must be listening for a faint tone, a mere scrap of song—much softer than the wind's voice, lower far than the rumble of traffic, chiming best of all with the ripple of river water. And that song will say "Verily! Verily!" Ah, how well I know!

This year I am listening more intently, I think, than ever before, because three Aprils have passed since I had the last chance to hear the bluebird. The English cuckoo I heard, to be sure, as early as any one, but although it too has a magical voice which says much the same things to others that this of mine does to me, it is not the voice I have always loved.

It used to seem mysterious to me that Longfellow should have been so content to spend much time in Europe when he might have been living in the beautiful Cambridge of his day, and still more strange that he should have been so absorbed in European legends and history and literature when the American scene before him was vibrant with human interest and excitement. But the two lines that I have quoted from his Birds of Killingworth help to explain all that. A New England poet who never vividly saw and heard—perhaps I may say, who never experienced—a bluebird, belonged to New England only in the sense that he voted and paid his taxes there. Of course, it would not do to be so severe in judgment of others who have had and missed Longfellow's opportunities, but this man was a poet! Naturally, therefore, one expects him to have eyes and ears.

The sun is wheeling north again. Each day the light is longer and the shadows are shorter. The catkins are silver-gray along the brooks and marshes. The woods along the hillside are no longer carved in steel but take on a softer and softer hue. Far down the coast, in Georgia and Florida, the orchards are already vivid with restless fluttering blue, and soon the annual flight will begin; it will sweep up through the Carolinas, banked on the one side by the ridge of the Alleghenies and on the other by the sea; it will linger for a time in Virginia and will come on from that beautiful land perhaps chiefly because there is another country that needs it more; it will sing in the Maryland woods and will be heard as a far high rustling and rush of wings over Washington; crossing Pennsylvania and Jersey and New York, it will take the bend of the coast and be all about us here in Connecticut before we are aware. It is on the way. And are we ready? Is Connecticut prepared for bluebirds? Do the people of Connecticut, or even those of little Killingworth down in our southeast corner, think that the bluebird balances on a top-most spray and floods the neighborhood with melody? I trust not. But, what is even more important than this, are we prepared for this advent with hearts and eyes that can take home beauty when it comes to us? Are we worthy of bluebirds? I have a good opinion of Connecticut people, and in my more cheerful moods I tend to think that they are worthy. If I could not think so, I should be in favor of sending on the whole host of harbingers that come to us, into Massachusetts and Vermont and New Hampshire and Maine, instead, of sending just a few and keeping all the bluest for ourselves. O. S.


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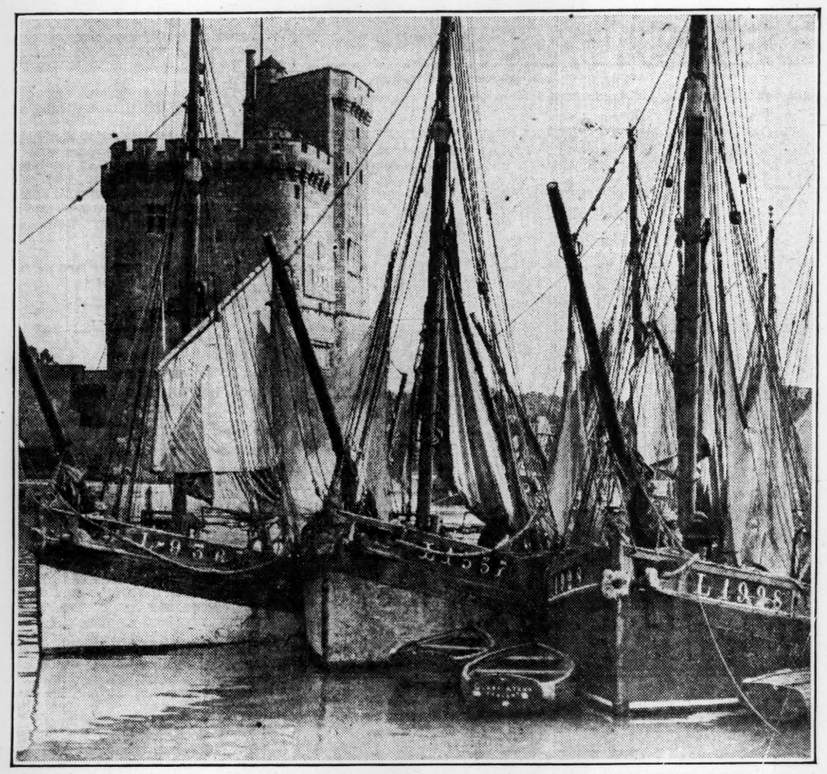
## Gardens in the Air

In February there is but one kind of reading that wholly delights me, and that is the reading of catalogues; plant and seed, fruit and bulb catalogues. Herbals, botanies, manuals—garden books in general—these are for all the year. In this month I care only for the lists of things men who deal in living plants have to sell. Because my name is found only in the most modest corner of their order-book—since air-gardening is not a costly pursuit, and all I ever buy is an occasional packet of seeds for some friend who owns a leasehold of more tangible soil than mine—I am obliged to send shamefaced postcards, or deceitful notes enclosing stamps, to the men whose advertisements are the crowning delight of the monthly magazines. I cannot buy their wares I know, but it is only a kindness to them to enable them to place at least one of their pamphlets where it will do the most good—to the recipient if not to the sender. Moreover, they beg so prettily for our names and addresses that it would be a rudeness to refuse them. . . .

Tables and chairs are soon over-littered with the charming sheets which come from everywhere and by every post. From the table beside which I sit, I put away everything but an ink bottle, a pen, a pencil—red at one end and blue at the other—a foot-rule, and some sheets of paper. I make believe, to use the happy phrase of childhood, that the foot-rule is a tapereel hundreds of feet long. Where I need to mark a circle for a place for a sundial I make a very good one by drawing a line around the cork of the ink bottle. Thus equipped, I am ready to begin my plans and lists. . . .

I put down the foot-rule and the cork of the ink bottle. The sheet of paper is filled with radiating and connecting lines marked "box," and curly little rosettelike marks surrounding figures. Corresponding figures in the footnotes indicate the names of the trees and shrubs which are to occupy these positions in my garden—hemlock, dogwood, rhododendron, laurel, juniper, savin, cedar, myrtle, ivy, thyme; it is such a short list, and there is such a world of things to choose from! I do not think it is possible for a garden to have too much box. On the contrary, I am sure that it could never have enough of that imperishable shrub. I do not know of anything which grows so capable of that which we call friendship. The most intimate secrets may safely be told it, the safest counsel comes from it. . . .

I take up my pencil—the red and blue one—and I begin on a fresh sheet of paper the list of seeds which I would buy. List-making is a serious matter, even if one uses the blue end of the pencil to check off the things one must have, and the red end for the things one can do without. Down goes the list, and out comes the foot-rule. When I was laying out my box borders I forgot to put in a privet hedge. There is nothing prettier than the sturdy privet, which carries its clean dark leaves well into the winter. I must plant privet across the lower end of my paper or—stay—shall I not have a cherry tree at either corner, which will grow bigger and bonnier as the years go by, and between them a strong netting for sweetpeas and colza, and moon vine and morning glory? Or would it not be better to build in a lattice for sweetbriar and eglantine, and prairie queen and Baltimore belles, and for clematis, and starry honeysuckle, and all the healthy, hardy things that would love to climb over or lean against it? Yes, I will have the lattice, and the sweetpeas can grow on a netting somewhere else. The foot-rule goes into the drawer. The lattice may be any length I choose, so there is no need to measure it off. In spite of the pencils and the foot-rule and the catalogues I have gotten only so far as a wind-break, some box borders and a lattice.—SARA ANDREW SHAFER, in "The White-Paper Garden."



*La Rochelle Harbor*

Photograph by Herbert B. Turner

ON A bay in the straits of Antioche, sheltered by the islands Ré and Oléron is La Rochelle. Its authentic history does not begin until late in the tenth century. It was long a bone of contention between the French and the English, tossed back and forth from one to the other as though in a game of battledore and shuttlecock, until it was permanently restored to the French in 1372. The city was at one time a refuge for the Huguenots, and their residence left a decided impression upon the domestic architecture of the place, which also felt the hand of Richelieu.

It was once a walled town but, except for a few isolated bits and a short stretch between the towers of the chain and lantern, the wall has disappeared. Of the old gates, only one remains, the Porte du Grosse-Horloge, dating back to the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

There are many red-roofed houses—it would be difficult to think of France without them. The Renaissance added gargoyles with lavish hand,—lions, dolphin, and shapes unknown to air or land or sea.

La Rochelle has some most interesting architectural features. At the entrance to the inner harbor are two old towers. Tour St. Nicholas built in 1384 is at the left as one stands facing the sea. Tour de la Chaine, dating from 1476 is on the right. The first tower is square with four round turrets; the second, square. The harbor was formerly closed by a chain which now reposes in the museum of the town. When in use, it stretched from tower to tower. The towers also seem to have been united by a Gothic arch under which ships passed in and out. A little farther on is the Lantern Tower, built at about the same time as Tour de la Chaine, and so named because it served as a lighthouse. It is round, flanked by two turrets and surmounted by an attractive sprocketed tower. In the distance, by the outer harbor, rises the black and white Richelieu Tower.

When the old and picturesque harbor became inadequate for the increased shipping, a new one was built some three miles away. All who love La Rochelle rejoice that the picturesque setting about the old port was not destroyed to make way for so-called progress. The ships of commerce may now find their way into the new harbor and leave the old one to humble fishermen, artists, idlers, and dreamers.

Mr. Turner, who loves the quaint city, has loitered here and made many charming pictures of it both with camera and pen. This description of his supplements the photograph:

"From the base of Tour de la Chaine, broad steps lead down to the sea. Here we are in the midst of the fishing fleet. Black hulls, yellow hulls, blue, red, even white hulls from which oddly shaped masts, booms, and all sorts of things spring. Draped from the masts, half drawn, idly bellying in the soft wind, are blue sails varying from light to dark in intensity; hues of rich yellow, red, pink, maroon, like unto velvet and perhaps white. The mainsail is usually of one color, the topsail of another, and the jib yet another, while the hull adds a fourth. But this is not all, for each canvas is usually patched with soft blending color. The crew wear red togs or blue, terra cotta or yellow. At noon perhaps their wives bring luncheon. Often they are Breton women wearing the costumes and lovely headdresses of Pont l'Abbé, Pont Aven, Concarneau, or some other section of Brittany noted for its costume. This port is a flower garden as to color—a tulip garden of mingled hues.

"At our feet we have a busy scene: ships landing their catch in neat baskets, swift, sleek sardine motor boats surrounded by eager women and men armed with baskets, anxious to purchase quantities of the little fish, and the coming and going of these gorgeous craft warped in and out by small boys in small boats, with much hauling of ropes and hawsers attached to the quay, to the tower, or to other bird-of-paradise shipping. For a background, the lovely Tour St. Nicholas, hardly a couple of hundred feet away on the other side of this narrow harbor entrance, the green trees of the arsenal grounds, another inner basin, a lighthouse, a bridge or two, and St. Saveur."

## Fern Drama

Watch a particular Fern unfold in spring! Every stem is already there in those crozier-like, violin-headed, fuzzy buds; every frond, every pinnule of every leaf, every fruiting sporangium, every spore, in miniature perfection. As it cannot expand and bud as do trees and shrubs, all the physical structure of a Fern must be settled and packed ready to unroll. Since there are no flowers, the sporecases grow on the leaves—and by these presents ye shall know them—apart. There is drama enough in searching for yet another species; a hobby as relentless and perennial as identifying the Warbler Family to its last member. You may start with seven; you will end with seventy!

The Bracken is everywhere all over the earth. The Cinnamon Fern cannot possibly be mistaken for any other. Dainty Maidenhair, recognized at a glance, looks like nothing else. Interrupted Fern bears a spear which knows no brother. Evergreen Polypody and Christmas Ferns are as common as grass when you know where and what to look for. And Sensitive Fern is not so—except to an early frost—for it has neither privacy nor shrinking habits.

Polypody, dweller on moss-covered ledges, bowlders and rotting logs, remains green in winter, as does Christmas Fern which is a ground-dweller of the woods. The fruiting and non-fruiting fronds of Polypody are similar, while Christmas fronds differ somewhat, the fertile having more pointed tips.

In Sensitive and Cinnamon Ferns the fruiting fronds are tall and stalk-like; the former topped with an orange mass which appears well before the graceful leaves unroll around it, the latter by green masses which soon turn black.

Maidenhair almost everyone knows—if he does not confuse it with Meadow Rue because the two bear leaves somewhat resembling each other.—RAYMOND T. FULLER, in "Walk, Look and Listen!"

## *Forsythia Branches*

We cut you from a bush asleep
Beside a frozen stream;
Enter our home, redeem
This sanctuary where we sweep
Daily, and nightly dream.

There is a secret, unseen power,
A warmth in this, small room
To draw from the tight loom
Of each brown rod, flower on flower
Perfect as Aaron's bloom.

FANNY DE GROOT HASTINGS.

## Royal Camping, Abyssinia

The trouble with going on safari under royal auspices, as we did, is that it spoils one for anything else, for not even in India, where camping has been developed by the native princes to the acme of luxury, have I seen things better done. The servants and pack-animals had preceded us by some hours, so that upon our arrival at Addis Alem we found the tents pitched and everything in readiness for us. The beds in our sleeping-tent were made up with the softest of blankets and the finest of linen; arm-chairs had been placed beside a roaring camp-fire; and the table in the dining tent had been laid for a six-course dinner, the napery, china, silver, and glassware bearing the imperial arms. Few hotels in Europe could have produced a better meal than our Arab chef and his assistants cooked over an open fire there in the heart of the Abyssinian highlands, and the well-trained servants, superintended by Bakala and Hannif Fares, served it to perfection. . . .

Dinner over, we wrapped ourselves in our greatcoats, for there was a sharp chill in the air . . . and drew our chairs close beside the fire. It was such a night as one marks with a white mile-stone on the road of memory. At the edge of the circle of firelight our muleteers and servants, their white chammas ghostly in the darkness, squatted. . . . Beyond them could dimly be discerned the long line of tethered animals—horses, mules, donkeys, and camels—the latter occasionally betraying their presence by an angry snarl. From the village on the hill came the shrill quaver of some reed instrument and the low, monotonous throb of drums—most mysterious and awesome of all the sounds of Africa—while now and then there rose from the encircling bush the barking of jackals and the eery laughter of scavengering hyenas. In the air were the mingled odors of leather, wood-smoke, and eucalyptus, and through the branches of the ancient olive-trees the gentle night-breeze whispered. It seemed as though I were viewing a scene upon a stage, and I had the uneasy feeling that ere long the curtain would descend and that we would be turned out into a prosaic world of clanging street-cars and honking taxicabs again. Made drowsy by the fire, I leaned back in my chair, watching, through sleep-heavy eyes, the stars spring out, one by one, as electric lights pierce the gathering darkness above a city. Ah, me! I wonder if I shall ever know again the serenity, the utter restfulness of those nights beyond the Purple Rim.—E. ALEXANDER POWELL, in "Beyond the Utmost Purple Rim."

## *Song of South Africa*

We all are one in love to thee,
South Africa our home;
Let hand grasp hand in brotherhood,
Through all the years to come!
Let narrow hearts find narrow realms;
For us th' unbounded veld;
For us the land of plenteousness,
In wide profusion dealt.

The splendour of thy sparkling nights
Thy very stones have caught;
Gold of a million vanished years
Is with thy rocks inwrought;
But dim the treasure of the mines,
And nought beside the names
With which, in lettering of light,
Thy Scroll-of-honour flames.

—ARTHUR VINE HALL, in "Poems of a South African."

## Two of the Great Ones

*(Translated from the the German for The Christian Science Monitor)*

In the year of Franz Schubert's hundredth anniversary it is seemly to let the picture of the great master pass before us in review. Of special interest in this respect is Schubert's relation to Beethoven. . . . Today I am chiefly concerned with the difference in the peculiarities of the musical activities of both masters.

In a letter by Moritz von Schwind to a friend, the former expresses full appreciation of the depth of Schubert's tonic poems. Whereas, he says in effect, many of his poems which are of a somber nature, in minor key (for instance, those embodied in his Winter Journey), have been undervalued, as probably mediocre work, all too easily produced,—they are actually the product of a great depth of feeling.

Of Beethoven the opinion was rife in many circles that he hammered his titanic compositions together by pure intellectual labor, from a scanty flow of ideas.

Both views are erroneous.

The first and foremost indisputable fact is, that a rich supply of ideas flowed into the consciousness of both masters. They came unsought, without struggle. Both caught them apparently from the air, in the quiet of night, or in early morning hours, stimulated by shades of sentiment that in poets form themselves into words, but which in the case of these masters of music, rang and rushed and stormed around them in tones that must be harmonized into powerful melodies. In the working out of these ideas, however, the masters proceeded differently.

Beethoven struggled with his ideas after they flowed in in the manner of the patriarch, "I will not let thee go, except thou bless me." His entire being was stimulated. With head bent forward he walked back and forth in his room, hummed and howled melodies, and stamped time with his feet, then stopped and jotted down some notes, and returned to his wanderings. In connection with the origination of the last portion of the Appassionata, his pupil Ries tells, that they had been taking a walk together, and lost their direction, so that it was eight o'clock before they returned home. Beethoven had been most of the time humming and trying notes, up and down the scale. When questioned about it, he replied laconically, "There has just come to me a theme for the final allegro of the last sonata." When they entered the room he hastened to the piano, without removing his hat, and promptly forgot all about his pupil, who sat quietly in a corner listening. The composer wrestled at the piano for at least an hour over this forceful theme for this powerful composition. Then it was done. . . .

Repeatedly he filed and polished his larger works to a more pleasing finish. He himself said: "I frequently carry musical conceptions for a long time before I write them down; but my memory is true; a theme once caught is intact even after a lapse of years. I change much, reject much, and try again. After that comes the working out in height and depth, in expansion and contraction, and as I am sure of what I want the basic idea never leaves me; it rises and grows. I hear and see the picture complete in one cast, and then there remains only the work of writing it down, which is quickly accomplished." That he brooded and reflected much is true; but that he worked purely intellectually is not. . . . In him the thinker and poet was closely allied to the pure musician. . . . He has been correctly named, The First Tone Poet. . . .

Schubert, lyric poet of unusually fine feeling, composed with more ease and speed. When the musical idea for the "Erlking" came to him, he composed the melody at once. Friends found him walking up and down, reading the poem from a book. Suddenly he sat down at the piano, and in a short time the glorious ballad was complete on paper. So also may the story be credited that he conceived the melody of "Hark, Hark, the Lark," in a country inn, and wrote the music on the back of a menu card. Nevertheless, his artistic sense usually conquered his momentary musical ideas, so that numerous tones have been worked over by him three or even four times.—DR. KONRAD HUSCHKE, in Der Türmer.

## "Fret not. . . . Delight thyself"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FRET not thyself because of evildoers. . . . Delight thyself also in the Lord"! Surely, that is what all would like to do if they knew how. Many are familiar with a fretful child. It is disturbed much of the time and tends to disturb all around it. The impulse of the human mother is to give the child something to absorb its attention and distract it from its grievance. But when she has accomplished this, she has not permanently relieved the child; and soon it may involve itself in another disturbing situation.

Fretfulness, however, is not confined to the little ones. There are big fretters, too, and constant fretters; and if we take an "r" out of the word, we find the reason—fetters, a sense of being bound to some irksome circumstance or condition from which one cannot seem to free oneself. To fret is to chafe against; it implies a sense of working against something. Such a habit is acknowledged by all to be detrimental to health. It has been found that constant worry over any circumstance or condition leads to an ever increasing sense of limitation or finiteness of thought, and this in its turn has marked effects upon the human sense of health.

Christian Science is helping worried and disturbed ones to find how God, the divine Father-Mother, Love, is eternally giving His children that in which they may truly and lastingly delight themselves. In the thirty-seventh psalm, which opens with the appeal, "Fret not thyself," is foreshadowed the way in Christian Science by which this is made possible. The entire psalm exhorts us to overcome all sense of so-called evil by genuine trust in God, infinite good. The transitory, illusive nature of evil is laid bare: it is soon cut down like the grass; it withers like the herb; the appearance of it vanishes from the place where it claimed to be active. The way to banish its falsities is likewise given: namely, by trusting and delighting in the Lord, and by doing good; that is, by actively trusting and reflecting good rejoicingly; by committing the entire round of daily life to the activity of good; by waiting patiently for the manifestation of good to appear at all times, never allowing the appearance of evil to irritate or fret us into doing evil, into resentment or revenge; and by trusting that infinite good will bring about the right adjustment in any situation. Further than this, the inspired singer figuratively sets forth the beautiful promises of blessings that surely wait on those who actively trust in good: as, for instance, judgment that shines as the noonday; wise speech; steps divinely ordered and divinely upheld; security, bounty, peace.

To trust and delight in the Lord is given a larger meaning in Christian Science than humanity has ever known since the time when Christ Jesus lived and worked, and during the first three centuries of Christian activity after he was no longer on earth. Yet is it not generally held that one may religiously trust in God and still be an invalid, or else subject to some other misfortune? But how can this be the right concept of trust if we accept God as infinite and as good, as divine Love? How can it be the Christian concept of trust, since the great Way-shower annulled these unfortunate conditions whenever the people turned to him for help?

Christian Science is healing many of those who have been worried into such a state of fear, discord, and limitation that their condition—physical as well as mental—was pronounced hopeless by the medical profession. And the reason that it is able to minister to and bless such sufferers is the fact that it has caused them to know that trust in God is trust in Spirit, trust in divine Mind, as All-in-all. Since matter is essentially and inevitably unlike and opposed to Mind, the evils resultant from belief in matter can have no actuality for those who fully accept Mind as infinite. Mrs. Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, has made it clear that "through spiritual sense only, man comprehends and loves Deity," as she says on page 481 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

In Christian Science the false beliefs of human thought are replaced with divine Mind's perfect, changelessly true ideas. Thus released from its superstitions, doubts, and fears, human thought is free to delight in some proof of the reality and availability of God, good. To realize this even in slight degree is exceedingly helpful. To accept the infinitude of Mind and to prove infinite intelligence to be perfect Love, the divine Father-Mother, the Principle of all being, is to break the fetters of a material sense of existence and let thought travel along the radiant way of ever widening possibilities for useful, harmonious activity.

## Crossing Lake Baikal, Siberia

Baikal—the "Holy Sea," so called by the Russians—is one of the largest fresh-water lakes in the world, being surpassed only by America's three greatest lakes, and by Victoria Nyanza in Africa. It runs south-west to north-east for six hundred versts, and is some eighty wide at the widest point. . . .

The day is clear and cold and brilliant as we get out of our train in the early morning on the shores of this famous lake. A long pier extends quite out into the water and our steamer lies at its extreme end, affording us a brisk, fresh, and very welcome walk after the confined air in the car.

Bundled in furs we are seated on the top deck with the great lake all before us. The air is clear and so transparent that far-off capes and mountains seem but a short distance away. The water for some hundred square yards around us is free of ice and lies silent and darkly blue under the brilliant sun. Off and away north and east spreads the surface of the lake, a vast field of glittering white until it meets the mountains rising some four thousand feet above the eastern shore, blue at the base, snow-capped on all the long line of their jagged summits. To the northward the ice-bound surface of the lake meets the bending arch of a deep-blue sky; the dry air glitters and quivers and is very cold, yet with a coldness that seems full. . . .

We meet on the ship an English engineer, Mr. Handy, whose explanations are most interesting and who gives us some interesting photos of hereabouts. As we start I ask where we are to find passage, and he waves his hand directly towards the apparently perfect field of ice. The little ship takes on full headway quickly, and as we near the ice I notice what appears to be a broad belt of jagged ice apparently frozen solid once more. Into this our ship rushes at full speed and we hold on fast in anticipation of the coming jar, and a jar it is, but the boat is equal to the occasion and the ice parts before her. It is a wonderful sight, and most thrilling. The ship moves steadily onward, turning up great blocks of deep blue ice fifty feet long and three feet thick, which pile up on either side as high as her deck, and then fall back with a sobbing sound into the densely blue waters in our wake. . . .

All this gives one an excellent idea of life during an Arctic exploration. It would be quite possible to run the train over this ice for three months, and certainly a trolley line for a longer period. Even now, the third of May, the ice is in perfect condition, and shows no signs of rotting save near its edges.

The ice-breaker Baikal has cleared the passage for more than half way—about twenty miles—and we find her hard at work. It is a singular experience, this debarkation in the middle of the lake. The gangplank is let down and we pass onto the ice, forgetting entirely the fathoms of water below us.

There are a hundred or more sleighs awaiting us, some with one, some with two, and some with three horses. They are crude structures made of wood bound together, with the body of plaited straw, filled with loose straw, and covered with a robe of fur.

Into this I am bundled with my small things and, the driver mounting his post in front, we start off to the jingle of bells, not forgetting a last look at the animated scene around us; the big puffing steamer apparently frozen in solid. . . . We drop into one or two holes a foot or more deep, are jerked out and onward, until we slide off the ice into the mud, and after a sturdy haul are landed at the railway station on the eastern side, and Baikal is over and done with so far as we are concerned.—MICHAEL MYERS SHOEMAKER, in "The Great Siberian Railway."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# THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Phidias Finds His Native Land

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

**Part I**

PHIDIAS was not happy about being put in the Fourth Grade, for he felt much too tall, as in fact he was. But Phidias had been to school only in Greece; and during his two months in the United States, most of it spent working in his Uncle Solon's candy shop, he had not learnt enough English to enter Seventh Grade with the other thirteen-year olds.

So on that golden autumn morning. Phidias, tall, slender, with a shock of dusky curls crowning his narrow head, sat in his rather too small desk at the back of the room, looking very like a graceful figure from the Parthenon frieze or some other piece of Athenian sculpture, captured and crammed into a modern schoolroom—although of course he did not know it. He knew almost nothing, in fact, of the Greek Parthenon and its beautiful sculptured frieze—and yet, at precisely that moment, dreaming over his arithmetic book, he was, strangely enough, thinking of it.

For so much had happened lately. It had begun on the day his Uncle Alexander, who had always been a father to him, had called him early from the hillsides above the plains of Marathon where he was herding sheep and goats, and introduced him to a prosperous-looking man, his Uncle Solon from America. They had become friends—the boy Phidias with his shepherd's flute and his dreams, and the uncle who talked grandly of cities and business and making money. A few days after that, Phidias was told that Uncle Solon, who had no children, would take him to the United States to work in the candy shop and become an American.

**From Piræus**

They sailed from Piræus on the steamer Cyclops, but before this Phidias had his first sight of Athens, that historic city of his native land. They were visiting relatives, and on that memorable morning the boy, restless from the previous day indoors, and from conversation that did not interest him, slipped out for a breath of air.

Modern Athens would have held him, for it was gay and busy; but being used to the hills he was fascinated with one that stood above the city, crowned with what looked like ruined buildings. Something about this height, silent against the sky, captured him. And so Phidias turned his feet toward the ancient and beautiful hill of temples—the Acropolis of his ancestors.

He was used to climbing, and it was not long before he entered the gate, mounted the broad steps and stood among ruins that people have come from many parts of the world to see. What was it all about? He had heard of this place, but knew only that it was left from a great past. He looked at temples, carvings, stone columns, statues, wonderingly. Then he made his way beyond them, to the building he had seen from afar; and stood at last before the perfect beauty of the Parthenon.

Phidias did not know then that he would never forget this moment. He knew only that as he gazed up at these great rows of columns, and drew nearer to see better the sculptured decorations, he was uplifted. He walked around it, and found the view he liked best, stopped to study it.

Near him a gentleman with a pointed beard was doing the same thing. Phidias stole a second glance at him and caught his eye.

"Fine in this light," the gentleman commented in excellent modern Greek.

"What do they call it?" Phidias asked eagerly. "I never saw anything so beautiful." The gentleman gave him an odd smile.

"This is the Parthenon, my lad. It is, as you say,— beautiful. All the world thinks so. What is your name?"

"Phidias." The boy liked the gentleman's face. A foreign visitor. From America, probably.

"Phidias!" The man smiled again, and added, "Phidias gazing at the sculpture of the Parthenon. You really should have with you, you know, two others—Pericles and Ictinus. I suppose you have not seen them about?"

Phidias wondered if the man were joking. Why should he have two others with him? He had seen no one he knew by name and said so. This brought a little chuckle. "Of course not," he was assured. "I only hoped. But it was, after all, merely an archæologist's dream. Phidias, Pericles, and Ictinus were three famous men, my friend, who were chiefly responsible for the grandeur of this building you called beautiful. If you are interested in the work of uncovering the past, veer toward the old market place at the foot of the hill on your way back, and watch our men at work there. They have struck a wall of very ancient times."

Phidias did not know what it meant, but he followed the suggestion; and found the digging and the conversation of some of the men so fascinating that by the time he tore himself away it was sunset, and the Acropolis, as he looked back upon it, seemed violet crowned.

The following day, standing beside his uncle on the deck of the Cyclops, he watched, as long as it stood out against the sky, the distant hill above Athens, and the ruins on its summit. He said nothing of his adventure of the day before. It was somehow too wonderful to talk about. But he thought it over a great deal.

**Two Months in America**

So, as he sat in that desk in the back of the fourth grade room, he was thinking it over again. America had brought many exciting new experiences in the two months since he landed, and he had learned many things. But he could not forget the Parthenon, and he often thought about those men who were, as the gentleman had called it, "uncovering the past."

Arithmetic seemed a very dull subject, and he certainly had no desire to sit with the Fourth Grade. It was much more interesting working in the candy shop. Much of what went on in the room was beyond him, for his English was still limited. After a time, however, he began to notice his teacher. Her eyes were so shining. And the work began to take form around some stories they were all reading, about the walls of Troy and a lovely woman called Helen, who was taken from Sparta in Greece, by a prince named Paris. He began to listen attentively to the reading.

"I want the book you talk about," he asked Miss Gray after school.

"Oh, you mean the 'Iliad'? It is about your country and people, Phidias." And she told him slowly, in easy English, about the story, and read him a little. "See, here is Troy. They have dug down and actually uncovered cities there. And here is Athens. Where did you live?" They studied the map together. He went off with the book, her own beautifully illustrated copy, and wondered as he went, how her eyes could shine more than ever.

The stories spoke of things he knew —the hills, the blue, blue sky, ships, many islands. He must learn to read and know them all, and he pored over the pages at night in the little flat over the shop, or downstairs when there were no customers to buy candy or sodas.

The class was making colored posters of Troy and the ships, the wooden horse, Achilles' tent. Shields were made and hung around the room, decorated in color in Greek designs. Phidias borrowed the "Odyssey," for they were now all talking about it, and read of Ulysses strapped to the mast, sailing past the Sirens, and of the Cyclops' cave. And things kept on happening. They were putting on a play out of the "Odyssey."

"We ought to have a shepherd," said Miss Gray.

**Phidias as Shepherd Boy**

"I will be one," offered Phidias, and she smiled. "Tell us about your sheep," she suggested. "You are on Ulysses' hills and he is at last coming home."

"My sheep are over there, the mountains beyond," began Phidias—then forgot the schoolroom and the children, forgot all but the magic of the story they were playing. Describing the sunset over the hills of Greece, he called his sheep as he used to call them above the plains of Marathon. "And I play a song as I take them home," he added. So, pulling out his flute he piped a plaintive little age-old tune.

After that the children loved him. "Phidias, tell us about the baby goats. Pipe us a tune." Snub-nosed Ray brought him his choicest horse-chestnut and Martha stenciled a Greek headband for him to wear as Ulysses in the next play.

At last the day came when the Fourth Grade were to take their trip to the great city museum. There they saw many things, "Dug up and discovered in Athens," Ted contributed; and Phidias remembered the men working at the ancient wall in the hole at the foot of the hill.

They saw a model of the whole Acropolis with its temples and statues. Then the Fourth Grade passed into another room; Phidias did not notice by which door, and stepped through the nearer one. It was a room with a colonnaded temple in the center, and at each end in plaster, looking very real, the columned facades of the Parthenon. Around the room—of course not the original, but a beautiful plaster copy—went the Parthenon frieze carved by the great sculptor Phidias.

The Greek boy stood almost breathless. He followed the wonderful figures, searching for the part he had seen before. A procession, it evidently showed. His dark eyes dwelt with delight on the sculptured young men and boys riding. Here were some actually bridling their restless horses!

Phidias standing there, wrapped in the loveliness of what he felt, did not see the gentleman with the pointed beard who had been directing a guard in the placing of a statue. Even if he had heard when the guard called the man by name he would not have known that near him now, studying him with interest, stood one of the greatest American archæologists, a professor who spent much of his time in Athens. He was brought back suddenly by the voice.

"I find I must interrupt you, sir. It is a new experience in my rather full life to find an American schoolboy standing moved before the art of Phidias. Perhaps you are not thinking of the Parthenon frieze, but merely of the football game your side lost—and yet, I hope. And if it is true, I should like to make your acquaintance."

Phidias had to laugh. "It is beautiful," he said. "I forgot where I was. I mean, I was off somewhere—with these. The others have gone. Do you know which way? The Fourth Grade, I mean." Should he tell the gentleman that he had seen him before?

"They are in there," his companion pointed. 'I am Dr. Wilton—merely a man who digs into the adventure of the past, and finds such beauty as you see around you."

"I am Phidias Gomatos," the boy replied, taking the proffered hand. "I came to America to live with my Uncle Solon, who has a candy shop on Main Street."

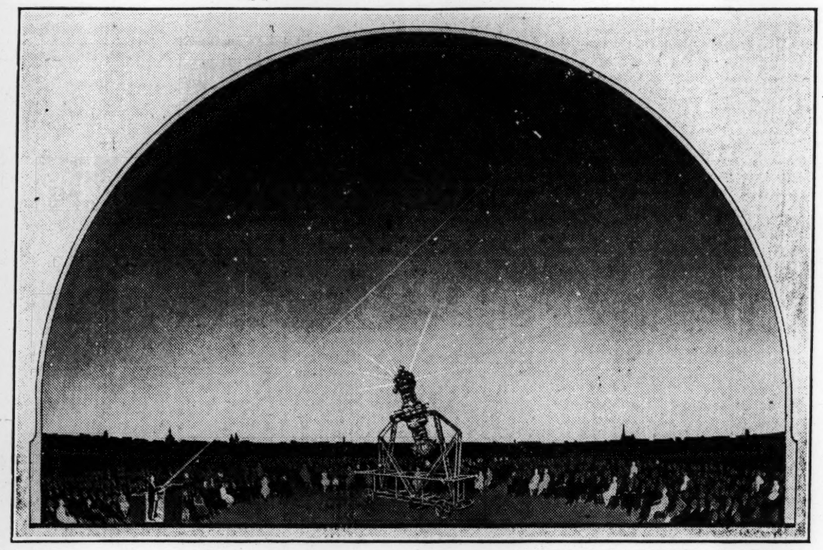
"Phidias, the sculptor glorious; Solon the Lawmaker of Athens; a candy shop on Main Street! Things are ridiculously mixed in this modern American life. But I have seen you before. There can be only one such Phidias."

"I haven't Pericles and Ictinus with me," the boy said, his eyes dancing. They both laughed.

"Come and see me, Phidias. You must come soon, for I sail next week. Let us say tomorrow, Saturday, at 11. Here is my address. Easy to find. I know we shall be friends."

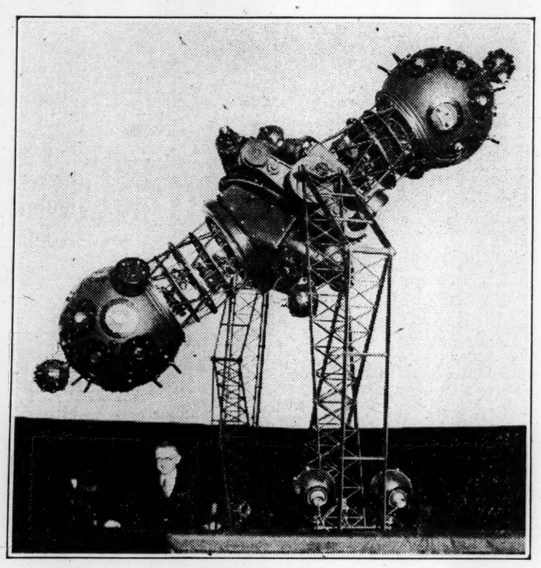
Phidias thanked him, too excited to be coherent; then promising to come, he said good-by and hurried after the disappearing Fourth Grade.

(To Be Continued)



By Courtesy of Carl Zeiss, Inc., New York

Interior of a Planetarium Dome, Showing the Spectators Being Instructed in the Wonders of the Heavenly Bodies.



By Courtesy of Carl Zeiss, Inc., New York

The Instrument Which Is to Be Set Up in the Adler Planetarium, Chicago, Will Be Exactly Like This Strange Looking Monster.

## What Is a Planetarium?

HOW would you like to be whisked in the twinkling of an eye up into the polar regions so that you could gaze at the northern skies where the stars eternally circle, or be transported to the brilliant tropics with the glory of the Southern Cross above your head?

Or imagine being taken back in time so that you could look upon the stars just as they shone upon Moses while he patiently tended the flocks of Jethro night after night, or more wonderful than all, behold the Star of Bethlehem as it appeared to the Three Wise Men from the East.

Just think how exciting it would be to see such a change in the heavenly bodies take place before one's very eyes as would bring perennial spring to the shores of Lake Michigan.

These and many other wonderful adventures will be possible for boys and girls in Chicago when the new Adler Planetarium is opened in the early spring.

Sitting in a circular room with a dome-shaped ceiling above, which is a perfect reproduction in miniature of a night sky, they will be able to make a close acquaintance with the heavenly bodies and enjoy the thrilling experience, which to many a city child is rare indeed, of watching with unobstructed vision the stars blossom one by one in the infinite meadows of heaven.

**Journeying Through the Night**

Not only will one be able to see the stars represented in their relative positions with exactly their proper degree of relative brightness but their motions will be perfectly reproduced. Thus the journey of the stars through the night, through a year, or through what the astronomers call "The Great Year," which is 26,000 years long, can be presented to the fortunate beholders in the space of a few minutes. More thrilling than any Fourth of July fireworks or than any motion picture will be this grand pageant of the heavens in which Jupiter, Venus and the other planets will have the leading roles, supported by the jubilant hallelujah chorus of the Milky Way.

The planetarium is inside a circular building, or to be quite accurate, a 12-sided one. Surrounding the planetarium are corridors which contain an astronomical museum. While there are several other planetaria in Europe this is the only one in the United States.

It is built on a little island of made ground in Lake Michigan, east of the Field Museum and the new Shedd Aquarium. The outside of the building is topped off with a dome. Between this dome and the ground, running around the building is a spacious terrace. Here one may wander on a summer evening and turning his back on the bright lights of Chicago, look over the lake to the far east, and trace for himself upon the sky above him some of the phenomena whose secrets he has learned under the miniature sky below.

The planetarium itself is a circular room seating 600 persons. The ceiling of the room is dome-shaped. Across elaborately constructed steel girders are stretched strips of white linen which overlap each other. When the lights are turned off this linen canopy takes on to the eye the dark blueness of a night sky. About 10 feet from the floor the horizon begins. This is pricked out by a panorama of the sky line of Chicago extending around the entire room. This silhouette is made of black velvet, which melts into shadowy softness under the bright glow of the "stars." The delusion is thus so perfectly carried out that the spectators who are seated in the room can easily imagine themselves out-of-doors looking up at the heavens themselves. The distance between floor and zenith is 40 feet.

**Projecting Instrument**

In the center of the room is the projecting instrument. This is about 10 feet long and looks something like a huge dumb-bell mounted on wheels or like a knobby giant on steel stilts. Projectors in each end of the dumb-bell throw out upon the linen dome images of all the stars and planets that are visible to the naked eye. This is done by means of powerful lenses.

Behind the lenses are slides with images of the stars, transparencies in black films. Within are strong lamps. The whole thing operates something like our old friend, the magic lantern, but in very much the grand manner. The projectors can be swung in any direction. Their lights can be shut on or off at will, or so combined that the astronomical phenomena can be regulated perfectly by the lecturer at his switchboard.

This big instrument is a masterpiece of delicate construction. It is the work of the well-known optical concern of Carl Zeiss, Jena.

The Adler Planetarium is the magnificent gift to Chicago of Max Adler, a retired business man. In addition, Mr. Adler is furnishing the means to provide a lecturer or demonstrator who will explain in a simple way the phenomena of the skies. To begin with, three lectures will probably be given daily, but the expectation is to repeat them hourly during the World's Fair. Lectures will be planned especially for the school children, so that no little Chicago boy or girl need ever again be entirely ignorant of some of the wonders that are taking place right over his very head every night.

"Boys and girls are always interested in astronomy," said Prof. Philip Fox, formerly professor of astronomy at Northwestern University, and now director of the Adler Planetarium. "They were always dropping in on us at the observatory at Evanston to take a peep through the telescope. They are sure to be thrilled by this new treat in store for them."

But that Chicagoans might learn something about the stars was not the only reason Mr. Adler had for making such a munificent gift. Reverence for the harmony and order which result from obedience to law and some understanding of the infinite power and goodness of Him who created all things, have often come, in a measure at least, to those who like the shepherds of old have spent their nights beneath the blue canopy of heaven and watched the stars move in their majestic procession across the skies.

"The heavens declare thy glory," sang David, the shepherd king again and again.

It is the donor's hope that respect for the dignity of law as well as a greater realization that we are all children of one Father, the creator of the vast universe, will come in some degree to all who have the privilege of visiting this new planetarium.

## Chasing a Violin Through Many Countries

ROMANCE and adventure lie behind the wonderful Stradivarius violin owned by Jeno Lener, the First Violin of the famous Lener String Quartet.

Three years ago Lener discovered sketches of a remarkable instrument inlaid with ebony and mother-o'-pearl in the shop of an Italian violin maker named Fiorini. He was so impressed by them that he made up his mind he would search the world until he found the original.

From notes gleaned from an old monk's notebook, he learned that the violin had originally been made by Stradivarius for King Philip V of Spain in 1709, but that the old violin maker had been so pleased with the finished work that he could not bear to part with it, and kept it until he passed away in 1737, when it became the property of the Infanta Don Carlos, later Charles IV of Spain.

In some curious way it then passed into the hands of two English collectors, and later became the property of the Count Greffuhle, since which time it has always been known as the "Greffuhle Stradivarius."

And now the search became very difficult, for Lener could only gather scanty information, but hearing that it had gone to a certain place in France, he started off in search of it. Arrived there, he learned that it had been bought by a noble, and taken to his castle in Czechoslovakia. Nothing daunted, he found the castle, only to be told that the long-sought instrument had been re-sold and taken again to France!

Back to France went Lener, there to find that it had been sold to dealers in London. So the intrepid hunter caught an early boat to England, and quickly made his way to the dealers. Alas! they were sorry to disappoint the gentleman, but the violin had gone to some very famous dealers in Italy.

Lener, however, was by no means daunted. He had set out to trace that violin, and, if possible, to possess it, so back he went to Italy, where he learned that it had now gone to Zurich. So to Zurich he went, where to his intense joy, he discovered it at the premises of a violin dealer. He offered to buy it, but was told that the cherished instrument was not for sale, since it had become such a rare relic.

Very forcibly Lener pleaded with the dealers, but they were adamant. "Well," said Lener at last, when the position seemed hopeless, "may I, at least, just play on it, since I have been searching for it all over Europe for 18 months?"

The dealers consented, and, tucking the precious violin under his chin, Lener drew the bow across its strings.

The dealers stood as if spellbound. Never had they imagined that the vivacious young Hungarian violinist could draw such lovely sounds from the old instrument. So thrilled were they that they offered to lend it to him to play on at a concert which the Lener Quartet was giving.

After the concert, almost with tears in their eyes, the dealers went to see Lener, saying that they would let him have the violin at a figure far less than its true worth, since it would be nothing short of a crime to keep such an instrument as a curio when, under a musician's fingers, it was capable of thrilling people all over the world with its golden notes.

So Lener got his heart's desire, and since that time he and his treasure have never been parted except when it has had to be locked up in a safe. He has been offered enormous sums for the old violin, and it has been valued in America at $200,000, but all the wealth in the world would not make Lener part with it!

## The Adventures of Waddles

SAID FROGGY, WITH THE BIRDS I SING
TO WELCOME THE APPROACH OF SPRING
FOR MONTHS IN THIS POND'S MUDDY BED
I LIVED WITH THICK ICE OVER HEAD
NOW I AM FREE AGAIN, OH BOY!
HERE FROGGY LEAPED TO SHOW HIS JOY.
AND LET ME SAY, THIS SPRINGTIME GLEE
LIKEWISE HAS TAKEN HOLD OF ME.

## Double Acrostic

The first letters downward spell a traveling show.

The fourth letters downward spell a procession.

Both together spell something we like to see passing by.

1. Confine.
2. South American Indian.
3. To bellow.
4. An island south of Florida.
5. Employed.
6. A trade.

## The Mail Bag

**Amsterdam, Holland**

Dear Editor:

I firstly wish to introduce myself to you. My name is Henk den B., and I am 17 years old and go for about half a year every time to the Sunday School. I write you this letter because I should like very much to correspond with an American boy. I suppose that you know a boy who, as I do, goes to a commercial school.

I don't know exactly the kinds of schools which are found in the United States, but when we in Holland have left the public elementary school, which is attended by every boy and every girl, the poorer ones learn a trade, but the greater number go to a gymnasium (a grammar school, preparing for the university) or a commercial school, etc.

In Amsterdam live 150,000. Two days ago the 150,000th inhabitant of our town was born, and his name is Jan Nauta. I have learned that your town has 193,000 inhabitants, so that is not a very great difference.

We always have to do a heap of work at home for English, French, German, bookkeeping, etc., so that I have no time to write you much more. But to the boy at the other side of the ocean I shall write very much, because I wish to learn your language and its difficulties.

Sometimes I listen to your radio station Schenectady: "Singing in the Rain," etc., but at that time it is already 2 o'clock in the night here. My hobbies are playing chess and collecting stamps and foreign moneys.

I think there will be very many blunders in my letter, but it is very difficult to write it in the right way, because this is only the third year I have studied English. Henk den B.

[You did very well with your English, Henk, and we have so many stamp enthusiasts that you are sure to be kept busy. —Ed.]

**Tanabecho, Japan**

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading the Monitor very much. I am 17 years old and attend the Tanabe Middle School. Tanabe, the town in which I live, is a little seacoast town at the southern extremity of Kii peninsula. Our population is about 20,000.

I am interested in stamps and would like to exchange letters and stamps with the boys of any country, especially America and England. I wish that the editor would kindly forward my letter to Mr. Lindi B., Long Beach, California. Katsu M.

[Your letter has been forwarded, Katsu. —Ed.]

**New York City, New York**

Dear Editor:

We have been reading the Mail Bag for quite a long time. Both of us have written to the Mail Bag before in hopes of receiving letters, but as yet have heard from no one except those to whom we wrote.

Eleanor comes from California, and would like very much to hear from girls in foreign countries. She is 17 years old, and in the tenth grade (second year high).

Raynore has lived in New York City all her life, but has traveled extensively in neighboring states. She is also in the tenth grade. She would also like to hear from girls anywhere.

Eleanor is very interested in art, aviation, sports, books and travel. She has traveled across the continent six times, three complete trips. Arizona and New Mexico are her favorite states, even though she was born in San Francisco, and lives in Los Angeles.

Raynore is very interested in aviation, books, designing, domestic sciences and languages, travel and music. Her favorite states happen to be the same as Eleanor's. She can understand German, French and Spanish. If anybody cares to write to her in those languages, she will be glad to answer—if possible, anyway. When writing to us, please address us separately as we do not live together.

We are being tutored this year by a noted linguist from Columbia and Goucher Colleges. She is head of all the fraternities throughout the United States, and also head of the Women's Graduate Club at Columbia. While with her we have met many famous teachers, scholars, artists and professors. Eleanor is copying oil paintings at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Raynore is busy preparing to make two grades in one year! We are both planning to go to college, and are trying to make it as fast as possible.

With best wishes from both of us,
Raynore S. and Eleanor M.

**Sydney, Australia**

Dear Editor:

Through the Mail Bag, I should like to make a request for a pen friend. I am 19 years old and take a keen interest in good music—jazz I abhor—and also in amateur photography. I should prefer my correspondent to live in the United States, but elsewhere would not matter. I can understand reasonable French and German, so language should not prove an obstacle.

I really enjoy writing letters, as long as there is something to write about, but still more, do I enjoy receiving them. I don't really mind if half a dozen, or even a dozen, would be pen friends and cast upon me the burden of perusing their epistles, as long as they aren't in Chinese or any other mysterious (to me, at any rate) language. I do hope somebody will take pity on my distress and write to me. Merton P.

The following would like to receive letters:

**Boys**

Gunther R. (16), Hamburg, Germany.—Especially from New York City. Correspond in French, German or English.

Howard W. (18), Evanston, Ill.—Correspond in English, French or Italian.

**Girls**

Louise P. (12), New Rochelle, N. Y.

Ethel R. (13), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Especially from Scotland.

Doris A. (14), Salem, Ill.

Annamarie M. (15), Hamburg, Germany.

Helen W. (16), Roslindale, Mass.—Interested in art, music and craft work.

Jean A. (17), Amsterdam, N. Y.—Interested in music.

Frances M., Hamilton, Mont.—From Japan, New Zealand, Australia and South America. Interested in Gregg shorthand.

Aleen, D., Paris, Texas.

## Current Events

### The Centenary of Greek Independence

ONE hundred years ago, Greece with the help of Britain, France and Russia, won her independence. The standard of revolt against Turkish rule was raised on April 2, 1821, and finally on Feb. 3, 1830, a protocol was signed at London which declared "Greece shall form an independent state and shall enjoy all the political, administrative and commercial rights which appertain to complete independence."

In honor of this great event, Greece will this year hold festival from March 25 on until the end of October. There will be popular rejoicings of all sorts and expressions of gratitude for the great progress which Greece has made during the last century. In Athens, April and October are the months set apart for the celebrations, and during the rest of the season there will be festivities in a number of provincial towns.

The Commission for the Centenary festivities has scheduled the following events: A grand ceremony, religious, military and naval at the Stadium in memory of the combatants of the War of Independence; the reconstruction of one of the battalions which took part in the struggle; the reconstruction of a Byzantine triumph, and the reconstruction of the Panathenaic procession, carrying the veil of Athena to the Acropolis. The Greek flag will take the place of the veil and will be hoisted on the Parthenon.

Artistic pictures of the principal combatants and the places where historic events happened will be printed and distributed to the public. A centenary history will be compiled depicting events relating to the Revolution.

Medals of honor will be given to the descendents of the combatants, and to those who gain prizes in the Panhellenic games and the Panhellenic Exhibition. The cinematograph will record the principal phases of the festivities.

A series of 18 new stamps, depicting the chief heroes and episodes of the War of Independence, have been issued and will be used during the centenary celebrations. The complete set comprises stamps ranging from 20 leptas to 50 drachmas in value. The latter presents the siege of Missolonghi and that of four drachmas shows the territorial increase of Greece during the past century.

The provinces and the Greek colonies will contribute a large share to the celebrations. Many regions, towns and villages will help in the building of monuments and the sites that have a historic background have been chosen to serve as suitable spots for the erection of these monuments such as Navarino, Crete, Saloniki, Velistino, Chios, Missolonghi, Patras, Spetsai and Nauplia.

### A Message from the Naval Conference

The London naval conference is still in session and there has been plenty of time to think things over while the delegates of other nations awaited the return of the French delegation which was recalled, owing to the fall of the French Government.

It is evident that all who are eagerly watching the conference and hoping for much from it in the way of a lasting contribution toward the peace of the world must agree to exercise patience. But as Charles F. Adams, Secretary of the Navy, said over the radio last Sunday: "We are here to sit until we settle."

Speaking for the American delegation, he added:

"We have as much time as anybody, and America can afford to show patience, for it is well to remember that several of the other nations represented here have more complicated problems of security than we have, and a few days more or less is nothing compared with the value of arriving at a solution in a calm and unruffled state of mind.

"This kind of conferring costs relatively little in money, and has infinite possibilities of good will besides actual economy. It does not cost as much to keep this whole delegation in commission as it does one of the smaller cruisers."

### Alexander Graham Bell

This week saw the observance in the United States of the eighty-third anniversary of the world-famous figure, Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone.

Little did Dr. Bell suspect, when his first experiments succeeded in sending a feeble voice over short distances through crude, handmade apparatus, that, as a result of his efforts, conversations would one day be transmitted from one side of the ocean to the other.

In 1834, but eight years after the first patent was taken out on the telephone, Boston and New York were linked for the first time by this new instrument. Wires were strung to Chicago in 1893, and in 1915 wires connected the east coast with the west coast of the United States.

When the new Boston University buildings are erected on the bank of the Charles River in Boston, the Bell Memorial Tower will be the central unit of the group, for Dr. Bell was a teacher at the university from 1872 to 1878.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# DEMAND FOR HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENTS

## Reduction in Bank of England Discount Rate Improves Market Sentiment

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NEW YORK—The current state of trade, Communist demonstrations, the unemployment problem and most other troubles, fancied or real, were forgotten today in the financial district where the idea took hold that by means of a vigorous easy money policy the Federal Reserve authorities intended to do their share in hastening business revival. Along with easier money rates stocks and bonds moved higher in moderate trading.

The trading in stocks lacked the unbounded enthusiasm which it might have had were the public at present taking a larger active interest, and there was still a tendency not to count chickens before they were hatched; but for all that, all trading and investment markets moved forward. The turnover was approximately 3,300,000 shares.

### Steel Leads Uptrend

The share market had its usual daily half dozen of stocks to sink to new lows for the year, but such weakness was offset by nearly 50 issues which reached new high levels. Much encouragement was derived from the about face of Steel common.

After showing signs of breaking away from the rest of the market on the down side recently, Steel turned strong. American Can also did better, while General Electric was buoyant. Most of the new highs were touched by miscellaneous stocks not ordinarily associated with market leadership.

Commodity markets caught the contagion of rising prices for securities and falling interest rates. After early sinking spells both wheat and cotton rallied sharply. Their rally was partly due to reports that the farm board would have something cheerful to say before the day was over. During the trading, Chairman Legge was quoted as saying that the farm board had no intention of "cornering" the wheat market, and it may be taken for granted that no one doubts it.

### Action to Ease Credit

Reduction of the Bank of England's discount rate from 4½ to 4 per cent was the principal news item of the day. The cut marked the fifth since the break in the stock market here last autumn and gives some idea of the extent of the decline in money rates in world markets. If the New York Federal Reserve Bank also reduces its rate this afternoon, as is confidently expected in Wall Street, the action will be the fourth since last summer, beginning after the stock market crash when the 6 per cent rate was reduced to 5 per cent on Oct. 31.

The preceeding reduction in the Bank of England rate, made on Feb. 6, was followed by a reduction here from 4½ to 4 per cent, and there has been other evidence of co-operation among central banks with the idea of managing gold movements and promoting easier money throughout the world. The idea back of this movement, of course, has been to stimulate trade.

The first wave of easy money which washed central bank discount rates downward was due directly to the stock market break and the business recession, which released a great deal of credit. In the past fortnight the Federal Reserve Banks have taken further steps along this line. They have added considerably to their bill holdings, and the pronounced strength in the government bond market the last few days strongly suggests Federal Reserve Bank-buying, action which also would automatically manufacture credit and lower interest rates.

## CHICAGO STOCKS

| Sales | | Last | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | High | Low | Mar 5 | Mar 4 |
| 100 Adams Roy | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| 250 Address Int'l | 31 | 30½ | 31 | 30 |
| 1100 Allied Motor | 16¾ | 16 | 16½ | 17 |
| 200 Am Com Pow A | 26¾ | 26½ | 26½ | 26¼ |
| 3500 Art Metal Wks | 17¾ | 16½ | 17 | 17¼ |
| 400 As Tel Dtl | 24½ | 23½ | 23½ | 23⅝ |
| 3000 Atlas Stores | 29¼ | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 30 Baxter Laund | 28 | 27 | 27⅜ | 27½ |
| 850 Brown Fence | 7 | 6½ | 7 | 9¼ |
| 1150 Burnham Trad | 24⅞ | 24½ | 24½ | 24¾ |
| 450 Butler Bros | 36⅜ | 35½ | 35⅞ | 35¾ |
| 100 Ceco Mfg | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11¼ |
| 800 Cent Pub Serv A | 19½ | 18½ | 18½ | 19 |
| 2100 Cent &28 W Ut | 39¼ | 39 | 39¼ | 39⅛ |
| 10000 Chicago Corp | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14½ | 14¾ |
| 2750 Chi Corp pf | 40 | 39½ | 39½ | 40 |
| 400 Chicago Inves | 73¼ | 73 | 73¼ | 73¼ |
| 225 Common Edison | 280 | 275¾ | 275¾ | 280 |
| 12500 Cont Chero | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 1400 Cord Corp | 13¼ | 12¾ | 13 | 13¼ |
| 3200 El House Ut | 11¾ | 11⅞ | 12¼ | 12 |
| 1500 Gleaner C Har | 43½ | 42½ | 43¼ | 43½ |
| 350 G'at Lakes Air | 32 | 32 | 32⅛ | 32 |
| 3050 Inland Util | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6½ | 6⅝ |
| 4750 Insull Ut Inv | 28 | 25½ | 25¾ | 26 |
| 200 Ins Ut Inv 2nd | 68¼ | 67½ | 67½ | 67¾ |
| 450 Kalamazoo Stv | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 50 Kellogg Switch | 65½ | 64¼ | 64½ | 66 |
| 300 Libby McNeil | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5 |
| 100 Lion Oil | 19¾ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19⅝ |
| 200 Loudon Pack | 41 | 40 | 41 | 40 |
| 300 Manh Dearborn | 37½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 100 Mer & Mfr "A" | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 29100 Mid Utilities | 33¾ | 32⅞ | 33 | 33 |
| 200 Mid Ut pf | 105½ | 104 | 105½ | 103⅜ |
| 2000 Mo-Kan Pipe | 24½ | 24 | 24¼ | 23⅞ |
| 600 Morgan Lith | 18⅜ | 18½ | 18½ | 20 |
| 50 Nat Ed Pwr A | 35 | 34½ | 34½ | 35¼ |
| 700 Nat Sec Inv | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19½ | 19¾ |
| 300 N A Lt & Pwr | 70¼ | 70 | 70 | 70¼ |
| 200 Rollins Hos pf | 43½ | 42¾ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 900 Sangamo Elec | 39½ | 38 | 38¼ | 37½ |
| 2800 Seab Ut Shares | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 950 Stand Dredge | 26 | 25 | 26 | 25⅝ |
| 1250 St Dredge cv pf | 28⅜ | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 300 Steinite Radio | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23¼ |
| 700 Swift & Co | 32¾ | 32⅜ | 32¾ | 32⅝ |
| 150 Swift Int'l | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| 200 Uni C Am pf | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15⅜ |
| 100 U S Gypsum | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¾ |
| 450 U S Radio | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ |
| 550 Utah Radio | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| 3300 Util & Ind | 21⅜ | 20½ | 20½ | 21 |
| 600 Vortex Mfg | 25¾ | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25⅞ |
| 50 Vortex Mfg A | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 29¼ |
| 200 Wahl Co | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 13900 Winton Engine | 55 | 51½ | 54½ | 52½ |
| 1300 Yates-Am M pf | 15½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14⅞ |

Stock sales 382,200.

## CHICAGO BOARD

### Wheat

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. | 1.05⅞ | 1.07¾ | 1.04⅞ | 1.07⅜ |
| May | 1.11 | 1.12⅜ | 1.09⅛ | 1.11¾ |
| July | 1.08 | 1.10½ | 1.06⅞ | 1.10 |

### Corn

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. | .81¾ | .82 | .80⅞ | .81½ |
| May | .85½ | .86 | .84⅜ | .85⅝ |
| July | .87½ | .88⅛ | .86⅜ | .87½ |

### Oats

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. | .43⅜ | .43⅝ | .42 | .42⅜ |
| May | .43½ | .43⅞ | .43¼ | .43¾ |
| July | .42⅜ | .43¾ | .42⅛ | .43⅝ |

### Lard

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. | 10.42 | 10.42 | 10.35 | 10.35 |
| May | 10.57 | 10.57 | 10.52 | 10.55 |
| July | 10.82 | 10.82 | 10.75 | 10.77 |

### Kansas City Wheat

| | High | Low | Last | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 1.03B | 1.01 | 1.03½ | 1.02½ |
| July | 1.02⅞ | 1.00¼ | 1.02⅛ | 1.02⅝ |

Tone at close, quiet.

### Winnipeg Wheat

| | High | Low | Last | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. | 1.13⅜ | 1.09 | 1.11½ | 1.11 |
| May | 1.18 | 1.11 | 1.13⅜ | 1.12⅞ |
| Oct. | 1.14¼ | 1.11½ | 1.14¼ | 1.13⅛ |

Tone at close quiet

### LEAD PRICE REDUCED

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Smelting & Refining Company has reduced the price of lead from 6 to 5.85 cents a pound.

# THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

| 1930 High | 1930 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last | Mar. 6 | Mar. 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34⅞ | 23¼ | 1.60 | Adams Ex | 800 | 33¼ | 32⅜ | 33 | 32⅞ | |
| 23¼ | 11½ | .. | Adv-Rumely | 200 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| 41¼ | 22 | .. | Adv-Ru pf | 100 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| 2 | ½ | .. | Ahumada | 300 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 138⅞ | 118 | 4% | Air Reduc | 200 | 136¾ | 133⅛ | 135¾ | 133 | |
| 32 | 21 | 2½ | Airway El | 200 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 2½ | 1⅜ | .. | Ajax Rubber | 400 | 30⅝ | 28⅝ | 30⅝ | 29¼ | |
| 9⅛ | 7 | .. | Alaska Jun | 200 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | 2 | |
| 15½ | 8¼ | .. | Albany PWP | 100 | 13⅞ | 7 | 7½ | 7 | |
| 34½ | 23 | .. | Alleghany | 3200 | 32⅞ | 31⅝ | 32⅝ | 31⅝ | |
| 107½ | 95½ | 5½ | Alleghany pf | 400 | 103¾ | 103½ | 103¾ | 103⅜ | |
| 282 | 255¾ | 6% | Allied Chem | 400 | 270 | 265½ | 270 | 269 | |
| 63⅝ | 49¼ | 3 | Allis-Chal | 2300 | 63⅜ | 61¾ | 62⅞ | 61¼ | |
| 21⅞ | 18 | 2 | Amerada | 700 | 18⅜ | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 7⅞ | 6⅜ | .. | Am Ag Ch | 200 | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 32¾ | 26 | .. | Am Ag Ch pf | 400 | 30 | 29½ | 29½ | 30 | |
| 93 | 77 | 2% | Am Bk Note | 200 | 80½ | 88⅜ | 88½ | 87¾ | |
| 63 | 61 | 3 | Am Bk N pf | 110 | 61⅜ | 61⅜ | 61⅜ | 61⅜ | |
| 12 | 7 | .. | Am Beet S | 300 | 10 | 9¼ | 10 | 7⅞ | |
| 40 | 36 | .. | Am Beet S pf | 200 | 40 | 40 | 40 | .. | |
| 128 | 118¼ | 7 | Am Brake pf | 800 | 98 | 97⅞ | 98 | 97 | |
| 17⅜ | 8¾ | .. | Am Br Bov | 1600 | 31 | 29 | 29½ | 29 | |
| 146⅜ | 117¼ | 4% | Am Can | 200 | 37¼ | 37 | 37 | 37⅛ | |
| 82½ | 77 | 6 | Am Car & F | 4000 | 146¾ | 138⅛ | 141½ | 138⅝ | |
| 46 | 36⅝ | 2% | Am Chicle | 100 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 77½ | |
| 33 | 26¾ | 1.60 | Am Com Alc | 200 | 44½ | 44¼ | 44½ | 44¼ | |
| 109 | 107 | 7 | Am & FPw | 2700 | 94 | 91⅜ | 93 | 91¾ | |
| 99½ | 95½ | 7 | Am & FP 2pf | 200 | 108 | 108 | 108 | .. | |
| 31 | 19⅞ | 2 | Am Hawaii | 800 | 98 | 97⅞ | 98 | 97 | |
| 39½ | 35½ | 3% | Am Ice | 1600 | 31 | 29 | 29½ | 29 | |
| 47¾ | 55⅜ | 2½ | Am Int Corp | 200 | 37¼ | 37 | 37 | 37⅛ | |
| 3 | 2 | .. | Am La Fr | 400 | 46¾ | 45¾ | 46½ | 45⅞ | |
| 105 | 94⅞ | 8 | Am Loco | 100 | 108¾ | 108 | 108 | 108 | |
| 118½ | 111½ | 7 | Am Loco pf | 300 | 99⅜ | 99¼ | 99¾ | 99¼ | |
| 75 | 55 | 3 | Am Metals | 700 | 118½ | 115 | 118½ | .. | |
| 1 | ⅛ | .. | Am Nat G pf | 30 | 75 | 74 | 75 | 72 | |
| 106⅞ | 77 | 1% | Am Pwr&Lt | 200 | 50 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 103½ | 100 | 6 | Am P & L 6 | 600 | 103⅞ | 102 | 103½ | 102 | |
| 38 | 30¼ | 1½ | Am Radiat | 400 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 102¼ | |
| 27¾ | 20½ | .. | Am Republ | 400 | 35¼ | 34⅜ | 35 | 34½ | |
| 100⅞ | 80½ | 2% | Am Roll Mill | 1600 | 27¾ | 26½ | 26½ | 26⅝ | |
| 17⅝ | ⅞ | .. | Am Roll M rts | 1200 | 94½ | 92⅝ | 94 | 92¾ | |
| 64¼ | 59 | 5 | Am Saf Raz | 4200 | 3¾ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 1¼ | |
| 26½ | 17⅜ | 2 | Am Seating | 100 | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ | 64 | |
| 23⅜ | 15⅛ | .. | Am Ship | 200 | 24 | 23⅛ | 23¾ | 23¾ | |
| 98 | 83 | 8 | Am Ship Big | 200 | 17⅜ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 2 | |
| 22¼ | 15 | .. | Am Solv & Ch | 20 | 94 | 93 | 93 | .. | |
| 78½ | 69⅞ | 4 | Am Smelt | 2600 | 213¾ | 20 | 20⅛ | 21⅜ | |
| 138 | 133½ | 7 | Am Smelt pf | 800 | 75½ | 74⅜ | 75⅝ | 75 | |
| 33 | 25¾ | .. | Am Sol & Ch pf | 600 | 137 | 135½ | 137 | .. | |
| 51¼ | 44½ | 3 | Am Stl Fnd | 600 | 33 | 31⅝ | 31¾ | 31 | |
| 3 | 46½ | 2% | Am Stores | 200 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | |
| 67 | 60⅛ | 5 | Am Sugar | 200 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50¼ | |
| 107¼ | 104 | 7 | Am Sugar pf | 500 | 64¾ | 62 | 63 | 61½ | |
| 243¼ | 216 | 9 | Am Tel&Tel | 200 | 105 | 104¾ | 104¾ | .. | |
| 112⅜ | 88½ | 1% | Am Wat W | 3100 | 240⅞ | 237¼ | 240⅜ | 238 | |
| 20¼ | 7½ | .. | Am Wool | 1200 | 109 | 106½ | 108½ | 107½ | |
| 44⅞ | 19¾ | .. | Am Wool pf | 600 | 16¾ | 15½ | 16½ | 16¾ | |
| 7¼ | 5 | .. | Am Writ ct | 300 | 40¼ | 39½ | 39½ | 40¾ | |
| 44¾ | 29½ | 3 | Am Writ pf | 100 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 4 | |
| 17⅞ | 8¼ | .. | Am Zinc | 200 | 42½ | 42 | 42 | 43 | |
| 53¼ | 40 | 2.40 | Anac Wire | 100 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14½ | |
| 80⅜ | 69⅝ | 7 | Anaconda | 200 | 50 | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | .. | |
| 67⅜ | 35 | 2.40 | Anchor Cap | 2300 | 75⅝ | 74½ | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | |
| 27⅝ | 23¾ | 2 | Arch Dan | 200 | 42¼ | 42 | 42 | 41⅜ | |
| 105 | 104 | 7 | Arch Dan pf | 200 | 222½ | 223¼ | 222¼ | 243⅜ | |
| 8⅜ | 5¼ | .. | Armour D pf | 30 | 104 | 104 | 104 | .. | |
| 3½ | 2⅝ | .. | Arm Ill A | 100 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77¼ | |
| 64 | 60 | 7 | Arm Ill pf | 200 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5½ | |
| 11¾ | 6⅜ | .. | Arnold Cons | 400 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 43⅝ | 36⅜ | 4 | Asso Apparl | 600 | 11¾ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 11¼ | |
| 40⅝ | 28 | 2½ | Asso Dry G | 300 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40¾ | |
| 88½ | 85 | .. | Asso DG 2pf | 200 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | 39 | |
| 240¼ | 219⅜ | 10 | Atchison | 20 | 335⅜ | 335⅜ | 335⅜ | .. | |
| 104 | 102⅝ | 10 | Atchison pf | 200 | 236⅞ | 232¾ | 234 | 234⅞ | |
| 172 | 166 | 10 | Atlantic Coast L | 100 | 173¾ | 173¾ | 173¾ | .. | |
| 80⅜ | 66½ | .. | Atl G&W Stl | 300 | 172 | 170½ | 172 | 170¼ | |
| 72⅜ | 63¼ | 4 | Atl G&WI pf | 200 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | |
| 42⅞ | 36¼ | 1% | Atl Refin | 200 | 64⅞ | 64⅞ | 64⅞ | 64 | |
| 238 | 175½ | 4% | Auburn Auto | 200 | 43¾ | 42½ | 42½ | 40½ | |
| 6⅜ | 3¾ | 5% | Austin N | 200 | 234½ | 217 | 232½ | 217 | |
| 34 | 24 | .. | Austin N pf | 300 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4¾ | |
| 60 | 56 | 4.40 | Aust Cred | 200 | 34 | 34 | 34 | .. | |
| 3⅜ | 1⅝ | .. | Auto Sales | 100 | 56¼ | 56½ | 56½ | .. | |
| 8⅛ | 4¾ | .. | Aviation | 1300 | 7¾ | 7⅛ | 7½ | 8 | 8½ |

### —B—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | 30½ | 1¾ | Baldwin | 200 | 36¼ | 35⅜ | 35¾ | 35½ | |
| 117½ | 115 | 7 | Balt & Ohio | 300 | 117½ | 116 | 117 | 116⅛ | |
| 87 | 78¼ | 4 | Balt & O pf | 200 | 80½ | 80¼ | 80½ | 80¼ | |
| 7⅛ | ⅝ | .. | Balt & O prts | 3400 | 3¼ | ⅞ | 1 | ⅞ | |
| 20¾ | 16½ | 2 | Bangor & Aroos | 200 | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ | 75 | |
| 24¼ | 20½ | 2 | Barker Bros | 150 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 16⅜ | 13 | .. | 'Barnsdall A | 1100 | 23⅛ | 22½ | 22⅞ | 22⅝ | |
| 107½ | 104⅜ | 7 | Beacon Oil | 200 | 14 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 14 | |
| 47⅜ | 32⅞ | 2 | Beatrice pf | 200 | 104 | 104 | 104 | .. | |
| 40 | 31⅜ | 2 | Bendix | 1000 | 76¼ | 67½ | 67⅝ | 67¾ | |
| 103¾ | 92 | 6 | Best & Co | 900 | 46¾ | 44¾ | 45¾ | 44 | |
| 127½ | 122¼ | 7 | Beth Steel | 200 | 63¾ | 61¾ | 62⅞ | 61¼ | |
| 56⅜ | 47⅜ | 3 | Beth Steel pf | 200 | 127¼ | 127 | 127⅛ | .. | |
| 47⅜ | 35⅜ | 3 | Bohn Alum | 100 | 52 | 52 | 53½ | 53 | |
| 79½ | 60⅛ | 3 | Booth Fish | 1000 | 32⅝ | 31⅜ | 32⅜ | .. | |
| 49¾ | 32⅝ | 3 | Borden | 2200 | 71 | 70 | 70⅛ | 69¼ | |
| 43⅜ | .. | .. | Borg Warner | 2300 | 46⅝ | 44½ | 45⅞ | 45½ | |
| 17½ | 14¼ | .. | Bot M A pf | 100 | 16 | 15½ | 16 | 16 | |
| 15¼ | 13 | .. | Brockway | 800 | 14¾ | 13½ | 14½ | 14⅞ | |
| 75¾ | 49⅜ | 4 | Bklyn Man T | 300 | 151¼ | 151¼ | 151⅝ | 151¼ | |
| 90¼ | 84⅞ | 4 | Bklyn Man pf | 2800 | 75¾ | 74½ | 75 | 74⅞ | |
| 13¾ | 10 | .. | Bklyn-Queen | 100 | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ | .. | |
| 61⅝ | 34 | 4 | Bklyn-Qu'n pf | 100 | 115⅛ | 115 | 115½ | .. | |
| 178½ | 131 | 5 | Bklyn Un G | 300 | 60 | 60 | 60 | .. | |
| 237⅜ | 14½ | .. | Bruns Term | 100 | 183⅜ | 174 | 174¾ | 173 | |
| 29¾ | 13⅛ | 3 | Bruns Balke | 200 | 8 | 7½ | 7¾ | 7½ | |
| 41⅜ | 22⅛ | 1 | Bucyrus | 500 | 19¾ | 18½ | 18½ | 19 | |
| 13½ | 9⅜ | .. | Bucy cv pf | 100 | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | 29⅝ | |
| 14⅝ | 8⅛ | 1 | Budd Mfg | 100 | 11¼ | 10½ | 10½ | 10¾ | |
| 9⅜ | 5⅜ | .. | Budd Wheel | 200 | 13¼ | 12⅝ | 12¾ | 13 | |
| 34⅞ | 26¼ | 1.60 | Bullard | 600 | 13⅜ | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 51½ | 43¼ | .80 | Bulova Watch | 670 | 58 | 56⅜ | 57⅜ | 56⅜ | |
| 117 | 109½ | 2 | Burroughs | 100 | 33¼ | 32⅞ | 33⅛ | 33 | |
| 117 | 109½ | 2 | Bush Term | 1400 | 49⅞ | 48⅝ | 49⅜ | 48 | |
| 5¼ | 3½ | 2 | Bush Bldg pf | 400 | 47¾ | 46 | 47¾ | 47½ | |
| 29⅜ | 16½ | .. | Butte & Sup | 10 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 116 | |
| 95⅝ | 80⅛ | .. | Butterick | 100 | 4 | 3½ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| | | | Byers | 900 | 89⅞ | 87½ | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | |

### —C—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 77½ | 66⅝ | 4 | Calif Pack | 100 | 75½ | 74¼ | 75½ | 76¾ | |
| 21⅝ | 1 | .. | Callahan | 100 | 1¼ | 1 | 1 | 1¼ | |
| 89⅞ | 74⅞ | 6 | Calu & Ariz | 100 | 81⅝ | 81⅜ | 81⅝ | 81⅝ | |
| 33⅜ | 29 | 4½ | Calu & Hecla | 100 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 73⅞ | 63¾ | 5 | Canada Dry | 100 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 29 | |
| 226⅜ | 187⅜ | 10 | Can Pac | 300 | 72¾ | 72 | 72¾ | 72¼ | |
| 32½ | 27 | 2.80 | Cannon Mills | 100 | 204¾ | 203¾ | 203¾ | 202 | |
| 285 | 102¼ | 6 | Cas e Thresh | 100 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | 31 | |
| 60⅜ | 54 | 3 | Caterpillar | 2500 | 278½ | 268½ | 273 | 272½ | |
| 13⅞ | 8½ | .. | Cav-Dobbs | 1400 | 69¾ | 69 | 69¼ | 69 | |
| 75 | 62 | 6½ | Cav-Dbbs pf | 100 | 11¼ | 10½ | 11¼ | .. | |
| 57¼ | 35½ | 3 | Celotex | 20 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 73 | |
| 84 | 71 | 7 | Celotex pf | 400 | 53¼ | 52¼ | 53⅛ | 52 | |
| 27½ | 23½ | 1½ | Cen Aguirre | 100 | 81 | 81 | 81 | .. | |
| 34¾ | 30¾ | 2 | Cen Alloy | 400 | 27¾ | 27 | 27¾ | 25¼ | |
| 34⅜ | 31⅝ | .. | Cen Alloy ct | 200 | 33 | 32½ | 33 | 32½ | |
| 315 | 275 | 8% | Cen of NJ | 200 | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | 32¾ | |
| 66¾ | 59⅛ | 6 | Cerro de P | 100 | 280 | 280 | 280 | .. | |
| 157⅜ | 111 | .. | Cert-Teed | 100 | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60½ | |
| 50 | 36 | 4.20 | Checker Cab | 100 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12⅝ | 12¼ | |
| 76 | 63½ | 3 | Ches Corp | 4700 | 47¾ | 43¾ | 47½ | 47 | |
| 69⅜ | 44¼ | 4 | Ches & Ohio | 100 | 74⅛ | 73½ | 74⅛ | 73½ | |
| 157⅜ | 123¾ | .. | Chi & Alton | 200 | 231½ | 229½ | 231½ | 228 | |
| 40¾ | 34 | .. | Chi Gt West | 100 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | .. | |
| 28¾ | 26 | .. | Chi Gt W pf | 100 | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13½ | |
| 46¼ | 40⅝ | .. | Chi M&St P | 100 | 36½ | 35 | 35¾ | 34½ | |
| 89⅞ | 84 | 5 | Chi M&SP pf | 100 | 23⅜ | 23¼ | 23½ | 23⅞ | |
| 140 | 137¾ | 7 | Chi & NW | 400 | 41⅞ | 41 | 41⅞ | 41¼ | |
| 127¾ | 122½ | 7 | Chi NW pf | 400 | 85½ | 84¾ | 85½ | 85 | |
| 51⅝ | 44⅜ | 3 | Chi Pneu | 100 | 139 | 139 | 139 | 139 | |
| 105 | 81 | .. | Chi Pneu pf | 300 | 30⅝ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30¼ | |
| 104 | 100¼ | 6 | Chi RI | 100 | 54¼ | 54¼ | 54¼ | .. | |
| 73⅜ | 26⅜ | 2 | Chi RI 6% | 200 | 128 | 119¼ | 120 | 119 | |
| 49¼ | 35⅞ | .. | Chi Yel Cab | 100 | 103 | 103 | 103 | .. | |
| 67⅝ | 57⅞ | 2.40 | Childs | 10 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26¾ | |
| 41¾ | 33¼ | 3 | Chrysler | 100 | 64¾ | 63⅜ | 63⅝ | 63½ | |
| 49¼ | 40⅞ | 3.60 | City Ice | 1100 | 38¼ | 37⅝ | 38¼ | 38 | |
| 98¾ | 96 | 6½ | City Ice pf | 100 | 45¼ | 45 | 45¼ | 45 | |
| 10¼ | 8⅝ | 1 | City Ice pf | 10 | 97 | 97 | 97 | .. | |
| 38½ | 33 | 3 | City Stores | 100 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 | 9 | |
| 105 | 98 | 5 | Clark Equip | 100 | 37 | 37 | 37 | .. | |
| 152⅞ | 133¼ | 6 | Cl CC&SL pf | 100 | 102 | 102 | 102 | .. | |
| 35¾ | 14⅜ | .. | Coca Cola | 100 | 151½ | 150⅛ | 151 | 150⅝ | |
| 57 | 36½ | 2 | Collins & A | 100 | 30 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29½ | |
| 157⅛ | 123¾ | 4 | Colo Fel | 100 | 55 | 54 | 55 | 54 | |
| 4⅜ | 1¾ | .. | Colum Gas | 4200 | 94¾ | 91¾ | 93½ | 92 | |
| 196¾ | 168¼ | 5% | Col Gas pf A | 100 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | |
| 31¾ | 24⅜ | .80 | Col Carbon | 400 | 191⅛ | 186 | 187 | 105¾ | |
| 37¾ | 22⅜ | 2 | Col Graph | 5200 | 28¼ | 27¾ | 28 | 27⅞ | |
| 90 | 76¼ | 6½ | Com Cr Ipf | 200 | 104 | 104 | 104 | .. | |
| 52⅞ | 36⅝ | 1.60 | Com Cred A | 10 | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | .. | |
| 23¼ | 11 | .. | Com Inv Tr | 700 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 41 | |
| 55 | 39⅞ | 2% | Com Inv war | 700 | 55 | 52 | 54 | 51¼ | |
| 29¼ | 20⅜ | 2 | Com Sol | 100 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 21½ | |
| 1600 | 1000 | .. | Commwlth Sc | 1200 | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | 17 | |
| 1200 | 17¼ | .. | Commwlth Sc pf | 300 | 99⅝ | 99 | 99⅛ | 99 | |
| 300 | 99⅝ | 2 | Conde Nast | 100 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | |
| 100 | 44½ | .. | Congoleum | 200 | 16⅞ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | .. | |
| 200 | 16⅞ | .. | Con Film | 400 | 21 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 16⅞ | |
| 400 | 21 | 2% | Con Film pf | 100 | 23⅜ | 23¼ | 23¼ | 20¾ | |
| 100 | 23⅜ | .. | Con Gas | 6000 | 122⅞ | 121¼ | 122 | .. | |
| 6000 | 122⅞ | .. | Con Gas pf | 100 | 100⅞ | 100⅛ | 100½ | 121¼ | |
| 100 | 100⅞ | .. | Con Ry C pf | 100 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 100½ | |
| 100 | 59 | .. | Con Textile | 300 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | |
| 100 | 1½ | 1.20 | Container A | 200 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 200 | 19¾ | .. | Container B | 200 | 8 | 7½ | 7¾ | 7½ | |
| 200 | 44⅞ | .. | Cont Bak A | 400 | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5⅝ | |
| 400 | 6 | .. | Cont Bak pf | 1200 | 67⅜ | 64¾ | 67 | 65½ | |
| 200 | 90 | .. | Cont Can | 400 | 31 | 30½ | 30¾ | 31 | |
| 1200 | 68⅞ | .. | Cont Dis Fib | 100 | 68¾ | 68½ | 68½ | 67½ | |
| 400 | 31 | .. | Cont Ins | 100 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 85½ | |
| 100 | 58¾ | .. | Cont Motors | 100 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 900 | 21⅞ | .. | Cont Oil | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7¼ | 7⅜ | |
| 100 | 35¾ | .. | Cont Shares | 200 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 35¼ | 34½ | |
| 200 | 30⅜ | .. | Corn Prod | 100 | 95¾ | 93½ | 94½ | 93¾ | |
| 200 | 29¼ | .. | Cosy | 200 | 30⅜ | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| 200 | 27¼ | .. | Crex Carpet | 200 | 27¼ | 26 | 26¾ | 27 | |
| 100 | 17¾ | .. | Crosley | 100 | 17¾ | 16½ | 17¾ | 17 | |
| 400 | 49¼ | .. | Crown Cork | 400 | 49¼ | 48½ | 49 | 49 | |
| 200 | 87 | .. | Crucible | 100 | 87 | 87 | 87 | .. | |
| 150 | 114¼ | .. | Crucible pf | 150 | 114¼ | 114 | 114¼ | 114¼ | |
| 500 | 1 | .. | Cuba Cane ctfs | 500 | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 100 | 1 | .. | Cuba Cane | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 800 | 14½ | .. | Cuba C pf ctfs | 300 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 7 | 4½ | .. | Cuba Am S | 400 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 48 | 44¾ | 4 | Cuba Prod | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4 | |
| 12⅞ | 6¼ | .. | Cudahy | 400 | 45 | 44¾ | 44¾ | 45⅛ | |
| 187⅞ | 139⅜ | .. | Curtiss Wr | 4600 | 12½ | 12 | 12½ | 12¼ | |
| 84½ | 64 | 3½ | Curtiss Wr A | 100 | 18½ | 17¾ | 18 | 17⅜ | |
| | | | Cutler | 1000 | 84½ | 80¼ | 83½ | 79⅞ | |

### —D—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | 28⅝ | .. | Davison | 100 | 37¾ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37 | |
| 181 | 161½ | 9 | Del & Hud | 200 | 173¾ | 173¾ | 173¾ | 173¾ | |
| 153 | 136 | 6% | Del Lac&W | 100 | 144½ | 143½ | 143¾ | 145 | |
| 75⅞ | 60 | .. | Denv RG pf | 100 | 72 | 72 | 72 | .. | |
| 42¾ | 30⅞ | 2.40 | Devoe & R A | 100 | 41⅜ | 40½ | 41⅜ | 41⅞ | |
| 170 | 139 | 8 | Diamond M | 100 | 165½ | 164 | 164 | 167 | |
| 8⅝ | 6¾ | 1 | Dome Mines | 2200 | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | 7¾ | |
| 24½ | 20¼ | 1.20 | Dom Stores | 100 | 22 | 21½ | 21½ | .. | |
| 131 | 112¼ | 4% | Dupont | 400 | 127⅜ | 125 | 126½ | 125¼ | |
| 118 | 114½ | 6 | Dupont deb | 500 | 118 | 117½ | 118 | 117 | |

### —E—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 222¾ | 175¾ | 6 | East Kodak | 2000 | 219 | 215¼ | 217⅞ | 216½ | |
| 125 | 120⅞ | 6 | East Kodak pf | 40 | 124½ | 124 | 124½ | 122½ | |
| 37¼ | 27⅞ | 3 | Eaton Axle | 200 | 34½ | 34 | 34 | 33⅞ | |
| 10⅞ | 7⅜ | 2½ | Eitingon | 100 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | .. | |
| 105 | 81 | 6 | Elec Auto Lt | 300 | 103⅞ | 100½ | 102½ | 100⅜ | |
| 110¾ | 106¼ | 7 | Elec Auto L pf | 30 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ | .. | |
| 7⅞ | 4½ | .. | Elec Boat | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 49¼ | 49¼ | 1 | Elec P&L | 2500 | 73¾ | 71⅜ | 72 | 72½ | |
| 110⅝ | 106½ | 7 | Elec P&L pf | 200 | 110⅜ | 110½ | 110½ | .. |

# LONDON STOCK MARKET HAS STEADY TONE

## Bank Rate Cut Largely Discounted Yesterday—Gilt-Edge Issues Stronger

By Special Cable

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LONDON—The reduction in the Bank of England rate to 4 per cent was welcomed by the financial district as terminating the period of discrepancy between the open-market and official rate of discount, which was detrimental to business.

There were no adverse effects of the action upon sterling exchange, the dollar having actually fallen to $4.86 3-32 in anticipation that the Federal Reserve Bank rate also will be reduced. Call money automatically is down ½ of 1 per cent but the supply is still short, and fresh day loans are quoted at 3⅜ per cent. Three-months bills are little changed at 3 5-16 to 3⅜ per cent.

Today's Bank of England return suggests prospects for easier market conditions. Government securities are up £4,000,000 and other securities are up £4,500,000. Bankers' deposits are 13,000,000 higher. The last item, however, fluctuates at this season irregularly according to momentary rate of tax payments, and periods of recurrent stringency are likely until April.

The stock exchange correctly anticipated the bank reduction, the firmer tone yesterday afternoon being attributable to a concurrence of views in this direction. Prices opened firmer this morning, assisted by estimates of the Board of Trade that the net favorable balance of international payments of Great Britain last year was practically unchanged at £151,000,000 despite an increase in the visible excess of imports of £30,600,000.

The cheaper money announcement strengthened the gilt-edge group, Funding Loan touching 88.

Home rails averaged ½ better, their prices now largely recovering the dividend reductions from their market prices. Rothermere newspaper shares are one-eighth better.

Domestic industrials are harder, although the price increases generally are only fractional. Imperial Chemicals had a further recovery to 25s. 6d., subsequently selling at 25s. 3d. There was a partial rally in Rolls-Royce to 41s. 3d. Hydros are showing fair activity at 46⅛. International Holdings are at 5¼ and Nickels reacted to 40⅛.

There was moderate buying of oils on announcement that Standard Oil of New Jersey and Humble Oil were adhering to the conservative policy. Venezuela Oil Concessions was weak, a large line of preference shares coming on the market, which induced selling of ordinary shares to cover.

Rhodesians are off, although there was a stronger tone in the last hour. Congos are at 14 after selling at 13½.

Tin and rubber are still losing ground. There was a slight retrogression in the markets generally in the last half hour, suggesting that previous improvement had been largely due to sentiment, no fundamental or immediate change being likely after the bank rate reduction.

**Markings on the official list yesterday were 5066 compared with 5053 Feb. 26. The Financial News index of British shares was 82.5 per cent yesterday compared with 82.8 per cent a week ago.**

### FAIRBANKS CO. INCOME UP

Based on net income for the December, 1929, quarter of $58,606 plus net for the nine months to Sept. 30, last, of $253,154, Fairbanks Co.'s net profit for 1929, after all charges, was $311,560, equal to $31.15 a share on 10,000 shares of 8 per cent first preferred stock on which no dividends have been paid since May 1, 1921. This compares with net for 1928 of $103,040, or $10.30 a share on the first preferred.


AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

MEI LAN-FANG
China's Greatest Actor
SUPPORTED BY HIS OWN COMPANY OF ACTORS, DANCERS & MUSICIANS, DIRECT from PEKING
NATIONAL THEA., 41st St., W. of B'way
Evenings 8:50 Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

GRACE GEORGE
in the St. John Ervine comedy
FIRST MRS. FRASER
with A. E. Matthews and Lawrence Grossmith
PLAYHOUSE, 48th ST., East of Broadway
Eves. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.

BERKELEY SQUARE
with LESLIE HOWARD and MARGALO GILLMORE
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of B'way
Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
THIS SUNDAY AT 3:30
HOROWITZ
SUNDAY, MARCH 16, AT 3:30
SPALDING

COPLEY Eves. 8:30 Tues., Thur. & Sat. 2:30
YOUR LAST CHANCE—FINAL WEEK
THE GHOST TRAIN
NOTE! After Each Performance the Train Effect Will Be Shown on the Stage in Full View of the Audience.
NEXT WEEK A NIGHT OFF

WILBUR THEATRE
COM. MON.—2 WEEKS ONLY—SEATS SELLING FOR ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT
CHICAGO CIVIC SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY Presents
FRITZ LEIBER
IN THE PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE
GALA 1ST WEEK OFFERINGS
MON. EVE.—"KING LEAR." TUES. EVE.—"HAMLET." WED. MAT.—"AS YOU LIKE IT." WED. EVE.—"MERCHANT OF VENICE." THURS. EVE.—"MACBETH." FRI. EVE.—"JULIUS CAESAR." SAT. MAT.—"HAMLET." SAT. EVE. —"TWELFTH NIGHT."
PRICES—Eves., 50c to $2.50; Wed. Mat., 50c to $1.50; Sat. Mat., 50c to $2.00.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

CAPITOL A Warner Bros. Theater
4 Days Starting Sat., March 8th
GEORGE ARLISS
IN
THE GREEN GODDESS


# NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Ab Straus 5½s '43 | 98 | 98 |
| Alabama 4s | 86 | 86 |
| Adams Ex 4s | 84⅜ | 84⅜ |
| Alleghany 5s '44 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| Alleghany 5s '49 | 102⅜ | 102⅛ |
| Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Albany PWP 6s | 90½ | 90½ |
| Am Ag Chm 7½s '41 | 103 | 103 |
| Am Beet Sugar 6s '35 | 80 | 80 |
| Am Chain deb 6s '33 | 99⅜ | 99⅜ |
| Am Cyanamid 5s '42 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49 | 103¼ | 103 |
| Am Inter 5½s cv '49 | 95⅜ | 95 |
| Am Nat Gas 6½s '42 | 74½ | 74½ |
| Am Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 103¾ | 103¼ |
| Am T & T 4½s cv '39 | 160¼ | 158¾ |
| Am T & T col 5s '46 | 103⅜ | 103½ |
| Am T & T col 5s | 102 | 101¾ |
| Am T & T deb 5½s '43 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Am WW&Elec 5s '34 | 100⅝ | 100½ |
| Anglo-Chile 7s '45 | 93½ | 92½ |
| Armour & Co 5½s '43 | 82½ | 82¼ |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 93¼ | 93 |
| Atch T&SF 4½s | 135 | 135 |
| Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s Mi 4s '65 | 91⅝ | 91⅝ |
| Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52 | 93 | 93 |
| Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59 | 76⅞ | 76⅞ |
| Atl Refg deb 5s '37 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ |
| B&O cv 4½s '33 | 99⅝ | 99⅜ |
| B&O rfg 5s '96 | 102½ | 102 |
| B&O 1st 5s ct '48 | 103½ | 103½ |
| B&O 1st series D | 102½ | 102½ |
| B&O rfg 6s '95 | 109¾ | 109½ |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 6s '48 B | 103 | 103 |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5½s '60 C | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36 | 102 | 102 |
| Boston & Me 5s '67 | 98½ | 98 |
| Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34 | 104 | 104 |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 97¾ | 97½ |
| Buff R & P 4½s '57 | 92 | 92 |
| Bush Term 1st 4s '52 | 88⅜ | 88⅜ |
| Bush Term con 5s '55 | 97 | 97 |
| Bush Term Bldg 5s '60 | 99½ | 99⅛ |
| By Products 5½s C | 101 | 100½ |
| Cal Pet cv 5s '39 | 95⅞ | 95⅝ |
| Cal Pet 5½s '38 | 100 | 100 |
| Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42 | 58 | 58 |
| Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54 | 94½ | 94 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| Can Nat Ry | 93⅞ | 93⅞ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| Can Pacific 4½s '46 | 98⅛ | 98⅜ |
| Can Pacific 5½s C ct | 102 | 101¾ |
| Carolina C Clin & O 6s '52 | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| Cen of Ga 5s C '59 | 100½ | 99¾ |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 | 93 | 92⅜ |
| Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Certainteed 5½s ctfs '48 | 54½ | 54½ |
| Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39 | 75½ | 75½ |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Ches & O cv 4½s '30 | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| Ches & O gen 4½s B | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| Ches & O 4½s gen | 98⅝ | 98½ |
| Chi B & Q 4s III div 49 | 92⅜ | 92⅜ |
| Chi B & Q gen 4½s '58 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Chi & East Ill 5s '51 | 75 | 75 |
| Chi Gt West 4s '59 | 65¾ | 65 |
| Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66 | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| Chi M&StP gen 4s 89 | 83 | 84½ |
| Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89 | 94 | 94 |
| Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 72¼ | 72½ |
| Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 93 | 93 |
| Chi Nw 4½s 2037 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Chi & Nw 4⅜s '87 | 100 | 99¾ |
| Chi & Nw 6½s '36 | 108½ | 108½ |
| Chi Nw 7s '30 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| Chi RI&P gen 4s '88 | 89½ | 89½ |
| Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 97 | 97 |
| Chi RI&P 4½s '52 | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Chi Ter Trau 4s SF 5s '60 | 91 | 91 |
| Chi Ter Hn & SE 1s 5s '60 | 91 | 90¾ |
| Chi & W Indiana 4s '52 | 88⅛ | 88⅛ |
| Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62 | 104 | 104 |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 95½ | 95⅛ |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 88½ | 88¼ |
| Cley CC&StL gen 4½s D '63 | 100 | 100 |
| Clev Un Terms 5s '73 | 104 | 104 |
| Clev Un Term 5½s '73 | 114½ | 114½ |
| Colo & So rfg 4½s '35 | 99 | 99 |
| Colorado 5s | 80 | 79½ |
| Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May | 100½ | 100⅜ |
| Colum Pow 4½s | 92 | 92 |
| Com Az Antilla 7½s '39 | 50 | 50 |
| Commercial Invest 5½s '49 | 91 | 88½ |
| Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50 | 60 | 59⅞ |
| Con Gas 5½s '45 | 105¾ | 105⅜ |
| Crown Wil Papers 6s '51 | 100 | 100 |
| Cuba Cane Sug cts '30 | 40½ | 40½ |
| Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30 | 40½ | 39¾ |
| Cuba RR 1st 5s '52 | 80 | 80 |
| Cuban- Am Sug cod 8s '31 | 100 | 99¾ |
| Cumberland T&T 5s '37 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40 | 103¾ | 103½ |
| Rel & Hudson 7s '30 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Den & Rio G 4½s '36 | 97⅛ | 97¼ |
| Den & R G Wn 5s '55 | 97 | 96¾ |
| Den & RG Wn rfg 5s '78 | 90⅛ | 90 |
| Detroit Ed 5s '49 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40 | 106 | 105½ |
| Dodge Bros 6½s '40 | 94 | 94 |
| Donner Steel rfg 7s '42 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 99 | 99 |
| Edith Rock 6s | 101½ | 101 |
| Erie cv 4s A '53 | 84½ | 84½ |
| Erie 5s '67 | 94¾ | 94⅝ |
| Erie gen lien | 81 | 80½ |
| Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta | 95½ | 95 |
| Fisk Rubber 8s '41 | 85 | 85 |
| Fla East Coast 4½s | 56 | 56 |
| Gen Cable 5½s '47 | 101 | 101 |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 103¼ | 102⅞ |
| Gen Pet 5s '40 | 101 | 101 |
| Gen Steel Cast 5s '49 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Gen Invest 5s | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| Geo Car & Nor 6s '34 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| Goodrich 1st 6½s '47 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Goodyear 5s '57 | 92¾ | 92⅝ |
| Gould Coupler 6s '40 | 37⅜ | 37⅜ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 110½ | 110½ |
| Great Northern 5s '73 C | 104½ | 104½ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 111¼ | 110½ |
| Great Bay & West deb 5s | 28 | 28 |
| Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Gulf States Steel 5½s '42 | 98¼ | 98 |
| Hocking Valley con 4½s '99 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Hud & Man adj 5s '57 | 78¾ | 78½ |
| Hud & Man rfg 5s '57 | 96¼ | 95½ |
| Humble Oil 5s '37 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Humble Oil 5½s '32 | 102 | 101⅞ |
| Ill Cen 4s | 89½ | 89½ |
| Ill Cen 5s | 99½ | 99 |
| Ill Cen 6½s '36 | 110 | 110 |
| Ind Limestone 6s '46 | 69½ | 69½ |
| Inspiration Cop 6½s '31 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Inter Match Cen 8s rcts '47 | 98 | 97¾ |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66 | 65½ | 65¼ |
| Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 | 54 | 54 |
| Inter Rap Trans 6s | 54½ | 54 |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 92 | 92 |
| Int & Gt Nor 5s '52 | 92 | 92 |
| Int Mer Mar col 6s '41 | 98 | 97½ |
| Int Paper 6s '55 | 87⅜ | 87½ |
| Int Rys Cen Am 5s '52 | 74⅞ | 74⅞ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 121 | 118⅝ |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s | 97 | 96⅝ |
| Iowa Central rfg 4s '51 | 9 | 8¾ |
| Kan City Sou 5s '50 | 77 | 77 |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 101 | 100¾ |
| Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52 | 105 | 104¾ |
| Keith 6s '46 | 84 | 84 |
| Kentucky Elec 5s '57 | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| Kings Co El 4s '49 sta | 77⅝ | 77⅝ |
| Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34 | 101 | 101 |

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31.. | 99½ | 99⅜ |
| L'Autaro 6s '54 | 81½ | 81 |
| Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003 | 98 | 98 |
| Loew's Inc 6s '41 | 115¼ | 114½ |
| Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war | 98¼ | 98 |
| Long Island deb 5s '37 | 98½ | 98½ |
| L&N rfg 4½s C 2003 | 96½ | 96½ |
| L&N 7s '30 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| L&N S Mon col 4s '52 | 90 | 90 |
| Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42 | 83⅜ | 83 |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 88⅜ | 88⅜ |
| McCrory 5½s '41 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '61 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61 | 99⅛ | 99 |
| Min St P & SSM 4s '38 | 89½ | 89¼ |
| Min St L & SSM 5s gtd | 98½ | 98½ |
| Min St P & SSM 6½s '31 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Mo K & T 1st 4s '90 | 87 | 86¾ |
| Mo K & T adj 5s A '67 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 76¼ | 75¾ |
| Mo Pac 5s F '77 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Mo Pac 5s G '78 | 99¾ | 99½ |
| Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| Mo Pac 5½s '49 | 111¾ | 110 |
| Montana Power 5s A '62 | 100¼ | 100 |
| Morris & Essex 4½s 2000 | 97½ | 97 |
| Morris & Essex 5s | 104 | 104 |
| Morris & Ex 3½s | 78 | 78 |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48 | 98 | 97⅞ |
| Nat Rad 6½s '47 | 28 | 27¾ |
| N E T & T 5s '62 | 104¼ | 104 |
| N O Pub Ser 5s A '52 | 87½ | 87½ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B | 89 | 89 |
| N O Terminal 4s '53 | 88 | 88 |
| N O T & M inc 5s '35 | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| N O T & M 5s B '54 | 97 | 96 |
| N O T & M 5½s '54 | 102¾ | 101⅜ |
| NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 | 79¼ | 79¼ |
| NYC&HR con 4s '98 | 98⅛ | 98 |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 106¼ | 106 |
| NYC&HR 5½s '35 | 106 | 105¾ |
| N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37 | 95⅞ | 95⅞ |
| N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31 | 99½ | 99½ |
| N Y Edison 5s '44 | 104¼ | 103½ |
| N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41 | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| NY NH&H deb 4s '57 | 78½ | 78 |
| NY NH&H 4½s '67 | 92½ | 92⅜ |
| NY NH&H cl 6s '48 | 106 | 106 |
| NY NH&H cv 6s '48 | 129 | 128½ |
| NY & Q El Lt & P 5s '30 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| NY Ry inc 6s '65 | 6 | 6 |
| NY Tel 4½s '39 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| NY Tel deb 6s '49 | 111 | 110⅞ |
| NY Tel rfg 6s '41 | 107 | 107 |
| NY Westchester & B 4½s '46 | 89¼ | 89½ |
| Nor Am Cement 6½s '40 | 56 | 56 |
| Nor Am Ed 5s A '57 | 102¼ | 101¾ |
| Nor Am Ed 5½s '63 | 101½ | 101⅜ |
| Nor Pac Ter Co 6s A '47 | 99¼ | 99 |
| Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97 | 89 | 89 |
| Nor Pac 6s B 2047 | 113 | 112⅜ |
| Nor States Pow 6s B '41 | 105¼ | 105 |
| Nor States Pow 5s '54 | 89½ | 89½ |
| Otis Steel 6s '41 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| Paramount Fam Las 6s '47 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Pamlee Trans 8s '44 | 85½ | 84½ |
| Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41 | 80¾ | 80 |
| Penn RR gtd 4s '31 | 99⅜ | 99⅜ |
| Penn R R 4s '52 | 90 | 90 |
| Penn RR 4¾s '63 | 99⅝ | 98⅞ |
| Penn R R 4½s '65 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Penn R R 5s '64 | 103½ | 103⅜ |
| Penn R R gen 5s '68 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| Penn R R gold 6½s '36 | 109 | 108½ |
| Penn R R 1st 4½s '40 | 84⅜ | 83½ |
| Pere Marq 5s '56 | 94 | 93⅜ |
| Phillips Pet 5¼s '39 | 91½ | 91½ |
| Phil Co 5s '67 | 98¾ | 98½ |
| Pitts C&C & StL 5s A | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| Phil Elec Co 4½s '67 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Phil & Read C & I 6s '49 | 97¼ | 96½ |
| Philippine Ry 4s '37 | 30 | 29⅞ |
| Pitts C&C 5s B | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| Pitts C C&StL 4½s B | 98 | 98 |
| Port Rican Ry 6s '47 | 99 | 99 |
| Pvcs Coll 5s | 94½ | 92 |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 94⅛ | 94 |
| Pub Svc E & G 5s '65 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Pub Svc E & G 7s | 96½ | 96¼ |
| Pure Oil 5½s '37 | 100 | 99⅞ |
| Purity Baking 5s '48 | 96¾ | 96½ |
| Read rfg 4½s '97 | 100 | 99½ |
| Remington Arms rf 6s '37 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww | 97⅞ | 97⅝ |
| Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Rochester Gas & El 5s '30 | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Rutland Can 4s '49 | 78 | 78 |
| St L & S F 4s A '50 | 91 | 89¾ |
| St L & S F 5s B '50 | 91 | 89¾ |
| St L & S F 5s B '50 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| St L S W con 4s '32 | 98½ | 98½ |
| St L S W 1st 5s '52 | 87⅜ | 87 |
| St P & K C S L 4½s '41 | 96 | 95½ |
| San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52 | 105½ | 105½ |
| San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43 | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| Seabd A L gold 4s st '50 | 68¼ | 68 |
| Seabd A L rfg 4s '59 | 59 | 58½ |
| Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49 | 54 | 54 |
| Seabd A L con 6s '45 | 72⅝ | 72½ |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 93½ | 93½ |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Shell Union 5s ct ww | 98¾ | 98¼ |
| Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| Sinclair Cn O 5½s '38 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 98⅝ | 98¼ |
| Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42 | 95½ | 95¼ |
| So Pacific col 4s '49 | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| So Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 92 | 91¾ |
| So Pac 4½s '68 | 95½ | 95½ |
| So Pacific cv 5s '34 | 101 | 101 |
| So Pac gen 4s '56 | 90¼ | 90 |
| So Ry con 5s '94 | 94 | 94 |
| So Ry gen 6s '56 | 117 | 117 |
| So Ry gen 6½s '56 | 123½ | 122 |
| Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Stand Milling 5½s '45 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Stand Oil NY 4s '51 | 95¾ | 95½ |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 89½ | 89½ |
| Tenn Copper 6s B '44 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 107 | 106⅝ |
| Terr RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53 | 90½ | 89 |
| Tenn Cent 6s | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| Texarkana 1st 5½s '50 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Tex Corp 5s '44 | 103 | 103 |
| Tex & Pac 5s ct '77 | 101½ | 101¼ |
| Tex & Pac 5s B '77 | 101 | 100¾ |
| Third Ave rfg 4s '60 | 51 | 51 |
| Tol St L & W 4s '50 | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| Trans Cont Oil 5½s ww | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| Trumbull Steel 6s '40 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Union El L & P 5½s '54 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Union Oil Cal 5s '42 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Union Pac 1st 4s '47 | 94¼ | 93¾ |
| Union Pac 1st 4s '47 | 88½ | 88½ |
| Union Pacific 4½s '67 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008 | 107¾ | 106 |
| U S Rubber 5s '47 | 86¼ | 86 |
| U S Rubber 7½s '30 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 | 87 | 87 |
| Va Ry 5s '62 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Wabash 5s B '76 | 100 | 100 |
| Wabash 5½s '75 | 105 | 105 |
| Walworth 6s '45 | 89⅞ | 89¾ |
| Walworth 6½s '35 ww | 100½ | 100½ |
| Wash Cent 4s | 90 | 90 |
| Warner Co 6s ww | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Washington Water 5s | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Westchester Ltg 5s '44 | 102 | 102 |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 81¾ | 81 |
| Western Maryland 5½s '77 | 96 | 96 |
| Western N Y & Pa 5s '37 | 101½ | 100¾ |
| Western Un 5s '50 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Western Un 5s '51 | 101⅞ | 101½ |
| Western Un 6½s '36 | 108½ | 108½ |
| Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49 | 89 | 89 |
| Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53 | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| Youngunstown Sheet 4s | 101½ | 101¼ |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |

FOREIGN BONDS

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 83 | 83 |
| Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48 | 71½ | 71½ |
| Argentine 5s '63 | 91⅞ | 91⅞ |
| Antioquia 2nd 7s '57 | 75 | 75 |
| Antwerp 5s '58 | 95½ | 94¼ |
| Argentine 5½s '62 | 52¼ | 52¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 98 | 97⅞ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May'60 | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept' 60 | 98 | 97⅝ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '61 | 98⅜ | 97⅞ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 98 | 97⅜ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58 B | 97⅞ | 97½ |
| Australia 5s '55 | 88¼ | 88 |
| Australia (Govt) 7s '53 | 104 | 104 |
| Australia 5s '57 | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| Austria (Upper) 6½s '57 | 87½ | 87½ |
| Bavaria (State) 6½s '45 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 111½ | 110⅞ |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 102¾ | 102½ |
| Batavian Pet 4½s '42 | 93¼ | 93 |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 108 | 108 |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 107⅝ | 107⅜ |
| Belgium (King) 7½s '45 | 115¼ | 115¼ |
| Belgiumb (King) 8s '41 | 119½ | 119½ |
| Berlin 6s '58 | 88½ | 88½ |
| Berlin 6½s '50 | 94½ | 94 |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '51 | 95 | 91½ |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '59 | 89 | 89 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 | 79 | 79 |
| Bolivia (ReRp) 8s '47 | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 104 | 103⅞ |
| Brazil 6½s '28-'57 | 78 | 78 |
| Brazil 6½s '27-'57 | 78 | 77½ |
| Brazil (US) 8s '41 | 96¾ | 96½ |
| Bremen 7s '35 | 101B | 101⅝ |
| Budapest (City) 6s '62 | 79 | 78½ |
| Buenos Aires 6s 6 Apr '60 | 85¼ | 85 |
| Bulgaria 7½s '68 | 89½ | 89½ |
| Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46 | 83½ | 83½ |
| Can (Dom) 4½s '36 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Can (Dom) 5s '31 | 100⅛ | 100 |
| Can (Dom) 5s '52 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| Carlsbad (City) 8s '54 | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '61 | 88⅜ | 88 |
| Chile (Bank) 6½s '57 | 96¾ | 96⅜ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '60 | 90¾ | 90¼ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61 | 91 | 90⅛ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept | 91¼ | 91⅛ |
| Chile (Rep) 7s '42 | 92 | 91¾ |
| Chilean Loan 7s | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Cologne (City) 6½s '50 | 94 | 93¾ |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46 | 83½ | 83½ |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan | 76⅛ | 76 |
| Copn'h (City) 4½s '53 | 90⅞ | 90¾ |
| Copn'h (City) 5s '52 | 90⅜ | 90¼ |
| Copn'h Tel 5s '54 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51 | 86½ | 86½ |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53 | 100 | 100 |
| Cundi (Rep) 7½s '59 | 74½ | 74½ |
| Czech (Rep) 8s '51 | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| Czech (Rep) 8s B '52 | 109¾ | 109¼ |
| Danish Mun 8s A '46 | 109⅞ | 109⅞ |
| Danish Mun 8s B '46 | 109 | 109 |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 91⅞ | 91¾ |
| Denmark (King) 5½s '55 | 101 | 101 |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 | 99 | 99 |
| Dresden 7s '45 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Dutch E I 6s '47 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Dutch E I 6s '5 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Est R R Co 7s '54 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Fiat 7s '46 ex-war | 92½ | 92 |
| Finland 5½s '58 | 86½ | 86½ |
| Finland (Rep) 6½s '56 | 97 | 97 |
| Finland (Rep) 7s '50 | 101 | 101 |
| Finnish A 6½s '54 | 97 | 97 |
| Framerican Dev 7½s '42 | 106⅝ | 106½ |
| French (Rep) 4½s '49 | 103½ | 103½ |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 116 | 116 |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 121¾ | 121¾ |
| Germ 7s '49 | 107 | 107 |
| Germ Cen Agr Bk 6s '38 | 89½ | 89½ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 84 | 84 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 103 | 103 |
| Germ El Pow 6½s '50 | 91⅞ | 91⅞ |
| Germ G E 6s '48 | 94 | 93⅞ |
| Germ G E 6½s '40 war | 113½ | 113½ |
| Good Hope I&SW 7s '45 | 94 | 93⅞ |
| Greek 7s '64 | 100 | 100 |
| Greek 6s '68 | 87½ | 87 |
| Hamburg 6s '46 | 95⅜ | 95 |
| Hansa 6s w w | 87 | 87 |
| Hungary Mun 7½s '45 | 94 | 94 |
| Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct | 87⅝ | 87½ |
| Italian Credit Con B '47 | 96 | 96 |
| Italian Pub Util 7s '52 | 95½ | 95 |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 99¼ | 99 |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 5½s '50 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Jap (Imp Govt) 5½s '65 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31 | 96⅜ | 96¼ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 103⅜ | 103⅛ |
| Karstadt 6s '43 | 74 | 73⅜ |
| Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 w w | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Lombard El 7s '52 w w | 95¼ | 95 |
| Lombard El 7½s w w | 94 | 94 |
| Lyons (City) 6s '34 | 104¼ | 104 |
| Marseilles (City) 6s '34 | 104 | 104 |
| Mex 4s large A 10 | 13½ | 13½ |
| Mex 4s large A '33 | 22 | 22 |
| Mex 6s small A '33 | 22 | 22 |
| Milan (City) 6½s '52 | 91⅜ | 91 |
| Minas 6½s '58 ct | 74⅛ | 74⅛ |
| Montevideo (City) 7s '52 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| New So Wales 5s '57 | 85½ | 85½ |
| New So Wales 5s '58 | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| Norway Bank 5s '67 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Norway (King) 5s '63 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| Norway (King) 5½s '65 | 101¼ | 101 |
| Norway (King) 6s '43 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Norway (King) 6s '44 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| Norway (King) 6s '52 | 91⅜ | 91⅜ |
| Norwegian El 5½s '57 | 91½ | 91⅜ |
| Nuremberg 6s '52 | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| Oriental Dev 5½s '58 | 89¾ | 89½ |
| Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Oslo (City) 6s '55 | 101¾ | 101⅝ |
| Oslo G & E 5s '63 | 92 | 92 |
| Panama (Rep) 5s '63 | 92 | 92 |
| Panama (Rep) 6½s '53 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58 | 103 | 103 |
| Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58 | 105½ | 105¼ |
| Paris-Orleans 5½s '68 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| Peru 6s '60 | 75½ | 75 |
| Peru 6s '61 | 74⅞ | 74⅞ |
| Peru 7s '59 | 94 | 94 |
| Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52 | 111 | 110½ |
| Poland 6s '40 | 75½ | 75½ |
| Poland 7s Mtg 6s '58 | 93⅞ | 93⅞ |
| Poland 8s '50 | 93⅞ | 93⅞ |
| Prague (City) 7½s '52 | 107 | 107 |
| Queensl'd (State) 6s '47 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Queensl'd (State) 7s '41 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Rhine West '53 ww | 92¼ | 92 |
| Rima Steel Corp 7s '55 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53 | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46 | 99¼ | 98¾ |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68 | 69⅜ | 69⅜ |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67 | 76½ | 75¼ |
|

# Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.*

**For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.**

## BOSTON REPRESENTATIVES

COMMISSION SALESMAN

I HAVE 10 days per month to devote to a desirable line in Boston or vicinity. K-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., 829 14th St., N. W.—Successful cafeteria, profitable, attractive; location AA-1; price and terms fair; in splendid condition, including apartment; owner retiring.

## CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

FURNISHED COTTAGES to rent for the summer; 6 rooms, 3 bedrooms, bath and extra toilet, open fireplace; 2-car garage; near bay and station; $500.00.

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 3 bedrooms; 2-car garage, $400.00.

EDWARDS, SAYVILLE, LONG ISLAND.

## EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Successor to
FLORENCE SPENCER
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
3 West 43 Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Edgecombe 1172—New York City

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY
2 West 125th Street, New York City
Carefully (white) cooks, houseworkers, chambermaids, couples; references investigated. BELLA BREGER, Licensee. Telephones Harlem 2664—2469.

## HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS for boy 6 and girl 9; must speak excellent French and have excellent references; if possible would like someone able to play tennis and games with the children; exceptional opportunity. Write giving phone number Box V-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CAMP mother wanted for girls' camp in New Hampshire (Lake Sunapee region). K-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

## OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Offices large or small; furnished or unfurnished, light, high-grade offices; display, storage or shipping space if required; reasonable charge, unusual service. MISS EMBREE, 20 East 41st St., near 5th Ave.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's attractive, sunny office, part time. 11 West 42nd St., Room 1938. Chickering 9272, Schuyler 4440.

## REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—One family 9-room modern house, 2-car garage; 15 minutes to New York, on ten Palisades opposite Grant's tomb. MRS. PEDDE, 17 Oakdene Ave., Grantwood, N. J.

## ROOMS AND BOARD

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Attractive home within walking distance of business section. MISS FANNIE A. FARGO, 484 Delaware Ave.

FOREST GROVE ARMS
71 Grove Street, Stamford, Conn.

Home of refinement offered those desiring accommodations in suburbs; attractive double or single rooms, 55 minutes from New York City. Tel. 3645 Stamford.

## ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

HARTFORD, CONN.—Cozy room in home of Christian Scientist; centrally located; reasonable; first floor. 6-5182 after 6 p. m. 277 Wethersfield Ave.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Attractive room adjoining bath in beautiful new elevator apartment overlooking park, with or without board; would take elderly person. Apt. 2A. No. 1 Bloulevarde. Tel. 9096.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 411 West End (80th)—Attractive double front; single, running water; quiet. STECKER (9E).

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th (Riverside)—Large attractive corner room, lavatory; single, $9.50; double, $12. TRIGGS, 3E.

NEW YORK CITY—Large sunny room located near Christian Science church. 2380 Creston Ave. at 184th St., near subway. Tel. Sedgwick 2221.

N. Y. C., 144 East 40th—Light, cheerful, single or double room; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. Lexington 0872-J. MILLER.

N. Y. C. (West 70th)—Clean, homelike front room, kitchen and piano privileges; $10; piano studio 50c hourly. Endicott 3872.

N. Y. C. (West 70th)—Clean, homelike small apartment, kitchen and piano privileges, $10; piano studio 50c hourly. Endicott 3872.

N. Y. C., 645 West End—One, two attractive rooms overlooking Hudson; housekeeping optional; private family. 4440 Schuyler, 9272 Chickering.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 290 Alexander Street—Quiet, comfortable, furnished rooms; meals if necessary.

## SEWING

EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS—Alterations on gowns, also hangings; by the day. Box N-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Reliable and experienced bookkeeper; minimum starting salary $35; married; age 29; references. Culver 961-J. Box X-50, care Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 619 Powers Bldg.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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# DAILY FEATURES

## One Minute Biographies.

**Who:** PIETER STUYVESANT.

**Where:** Holland and New Amsterdam.

**When:** Sixteenth to seventeenth centuries.

**Why famous:** Playing the part of the last doughty director-general of the Dutch colony of New Netherland, he was one of the most picturesque figures belonging to the colonial period of American history. While serving in the West Indian wars, Stuyvesant had attempted the subjugation of the Portuguese island of Saint Martin and had lost, as a result, not only the attack, but his own leg, too. A year later, in 1645, he was appointed by the Dutch West India Company to be director-general of their colony planted on the Island of Manhattan, at the mouth of that river which Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the employ of the Dutch, had discovered so long ago as 1609. It seems that the previous director-general, William Keift, had, through his mismanagement, steered the colonists into serious strife with the neighboring Indian tribes.

"I shall be as a father over his children," said Pieter Stuyvesant; but it was in the character of a stern and relentless, even a cruel and autocratic father that he made good his promise. The stout Dutch burghers did not altogether welcome the advent of this new ruler, who bore himself with the lofty superiority of a prince. If any of the council dared to interfere with the will of "Old Silver Nails," he brought a tempest down upon his own head. For Pieter Stuyvesant would clump up and down, making a terrifying noise with that wooden stump of a leg, of which he was so proud that it is said he adorned it with elaborate silver bands and nails. His somewhat violent and arbitrary rule did succeed in quieting the Indians, in restoring peace within the borders of the colony; Pieter Stuyvesant settled temporarily several boundary disputes and he conquered the adjacent colony of New Sweden. For 10 years peace and order reigned.

The Dutch, however, were able to maintain their colony for only 40 years. Gradually the New England colonies encroached upon the territory claimed by the Dutch; attempts at conciliation were not too hopeful. The director-general had no longer the popular support of the colonists and affairs were in dire straits when, one day in 1664, an English fleet sailed into the harbor and demanded the surrender of New Amsterdam. It was useless for Stuyvesant to attempt a defense. Hence King Charles II handed over New Netherland as a handsome gift to his brother, the Duke of York; and the tiny settlement of gabled houses, windmills and canals at the tip of Manhattan Island, together with the estates of the wealthy patroons along the upper stretches of the Hudson River, became New York. After a visit to Holland, Pieter Stuyvesant returned to the new world and ended his days on his farm or "bouwerij," which has given a familiar name, Bowery, to a street in present-day New York City.

## Key to Puzzle

Answers to Letter Q Puzzle:

Quadrennium, Quotation, Quiver, Quire, Quadruped, Quotation Marks, Quart, Quarterly, Quarter, Question Mark, Quartern, Quilt, Quill, Quartz, Quirt.

## A Word a Day

*Mutual*

If two men have respect for each other, we have a case of "mutual" respect; the equal affection existing between husband and wife may be called "mutual" affection. As will be observed, the respect or affection must be reciprocal to be designated "mutual"; it must be interchanged, it must be given and received. For this reason, "mutual," in the best usage, should be applied only to two parties.

Our word is derived from the Latin *mutuus*, "mutual," the original sense of which was "exchanged," akin to *mutare*, "to change."

The storm of debate over the correctness of the name Dickens gave one of his works, "Our Mutual Friend," has not subsided, for the implication is three, instead of two, parties to the friendship. "Our Friend in Common" might have been better, for "common" is applied to that which two or more persons share equally or alike, as, "they had all things in common." Of course, it must not be considered that "mutual" applies to only two persons, but to two parties; for instance, "the mutual greetings of the returned son and his family" is correct usage, although several persons may constitute the second party.

Mu'-tu-al is accented on the first syllable; sound first *u* as in *use*, second somewhat shorter as in *unite*, *a* as in *account*. Observe, but avoid so far as possible, the tendency to sound the *t* as *ch*.

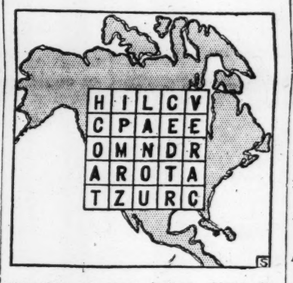
"America and England have many reasons to induce them to mutual friendliness."

*Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed*

## A Quotation for Today

DELIVER not your words by number but by weight.—ANON.

## North American Cities Puzzle




Starting at Any Letter, Move In Any Direction and Spell the Names of Six Cities in Mexico, Canada and the United States.

## Brevities

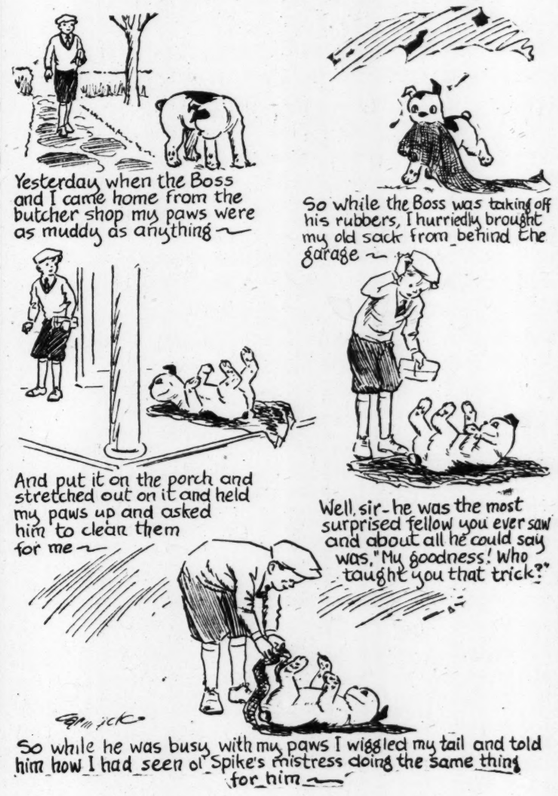
**Los Angeles Times:** Now there's a plan to provide education by radio. Think of being able to play hooky just by turning a dial.

**Arkansas Gazette:** Writer says every woman should be queen of her own home. And, whether he should be or not, every husband is a gentleman-in-waiting.

**Florida Times-Union:** A Philadelphia saxophone band of 60 pieces is planning to serenade President Hoover. The penalty of being President is great.

**London Humorist:** Some of the coins in use in the South Sea Islands, we read, weigh as much as half a pound each. It is almost impossible to avoid earning big money there.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Yesterday when the Boss and I came home from the butcher shop my paws were as muddy as anything ~
So while the Boss was taking off his rubbers, I hurriedly brought my old sack from behind the garage ~
And put it on the porch and stretched out on it and held my paws up and asked him to clean them for me ~
Well, sir, he was the most surprised fellow you ever saw and about all he could say was, "My goodness! Who taught you that trick?"
So while he was busy with my paws I wiggled my tail and told him how I had seen ol' Spike's mistress doing the same thing for him ~

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

## 'Bread on the Waters'

(From the Globe-Democrat)
St. Louis, Mo.

BREAD cast upon the waters by Leonard Reed, an orphan, who contributed his mite to the Community Fund, is coming back in the Biblical fashion a thousandfold.

On the opening day of the drive Leonard, who is only 10 years old, but knows the value of the Community Fund because one of its member agencies, the Children's Aid Society, found a foster home for him when he was left alone in the world, came down to fund headquarters in the Statler Hotel. He sought out Byron W. Moser, drive leader, and tendered his contribution, seven pennies, saved from day to day.

The story got into the newspapers and Dr. George A. Bronson, a retired dentist, read of it. He was so impressed by it that he wrote out a check for 7000 pennies, $70 in all, and sent it to J. Lionberger Davis, president of the Community Fund, to be turned over to the boy as a reward for his generosity. Accompanying it was the following letter:

"May I trouble you to kindly see that your generous seven-penny orphan contributor receives the inclosed check for 7000 pennies—1000 for each one of his contribution—with your and with my compliments, if you will, that others may know generosity always comes back, if not in cash at least in mental comfort and poise, unerringly placing one above the level of the ungenerous and unappreciative, which in the long run promotes longevity surpassing wealth."

## Poetic Tribute

"THE Sundial stories are so uplifting and inspiring, voicing good and showing the unity of loving service throughout the whole world," writes Mrs. A. E. W. of London. "The inclosed poem expresses somewhat of my gratitude for this generous collection of blessings unfolded daily":

THE SUNDIAL COLUMN

Like radiant stars across the darkling skies
Of winter nights, so gentle, loving deeds
Glow forth, and show how varied are the ways
Man finds to help supply his brother's needs.

These tales of selfless service (unified
Throughout the world) awake in us a sense
Of kindly acts and timely spoken words
All given without thought of recompense.

Unselfishness . . . co-operation . . . love
For fellow man, and for the gentle beast
Shine out as golden light; and show how man
Hath love for both the greatest and the least.

From distant countries, continents and lands
Where man doth live, these stories tell how kind
Is every one to help another's step
That up life's hill he need not fall behind.

Dear Sundial Column, more and more unfold
Sweet tales of service to these hearts of ours.
Awake within us joyous gratitude
For good recorded in your Sunny Hours.

Urge us to do good deeds for love of God.
Inspire us with true fellowship and worth,
That blessings in Love's sweet abundance flow,
And prove God's Kingdom here upon the earth.

## Grass vs Children

THANKS to several friends, the Sundial is well supplied with the clipping from the San Francisco Chronicle telling what happened to the "Keep Off the Grass" signs in San Francisco's parks. It was back in the '80s when Frank M. Pixley, newly-made park commissioner, went on a tour of inspection with "Uncle John" McLaren, then (and still) superintendent of parks. "Those 'Keep Off' signs would make a fine bonfire," said Mr. Pixley at the end of the trip, "and since I am commissioner my first order will be for you to gather up all those signs, and tomorrow I'll come out and touch a match to them." Silencing the superintendent's protest, Mr. Pixley added: "John, God will take care of the grass. It's your job and mine to do something for the children who are going to use the parks."

## In Lighter Vein

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH

—Judge.

**Don't Speculate!**

"I lost $30 and I cent yesterday."

"How?"

"I offered Dora a penny for her thoughts."

"Well?"

"She was thinking that I ought to take her out for the evening."

**Sir 'Erbert**

Teacher (to new boy): "What's your name?"

New Boy: "'Erbert 'Arris."

Teacher: "Always say 'sir' when you are speaking to a master. It's more polite."

New Boy (apologetically): "Sir 'Erbert 'Arris."—*Pearson's.*

**The One He Wished For**

Museum Guide: "Now, I will show you Balaam's sword, the one with which he intended . . ."

Visitor (interrupting): "But if you will excuse me in correcting you, sir, Balaam had no sword; he only wished he had."

Guide: "That is so, but this is the very sword he wished for."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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*All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.*


# EDITORIALS

## Monroe Doctrine—1930 Model

THE Monroe Doctrine "states a case of the United States vs. Europe, not of the United States vs. Latin America." It has no application to "purely inter-American relations." It affords no basis for intervention in neighboring nations. Briefly that is the latest and somewhat surprising Monroe Doctrine—the official 1930 model—as portrayed in a memorandum just issued by the State Department. This document scraps the fancy fittings that have been tacked on to this traditional vehicle of American policy and strips it down practically to the original chassis.

The Monroe Doctrine was designed to prevent European interference in Latin America; too often it has been used to sanction North American interference in Latin America. As a return to primary purposes, the new interpretation should be welcomed south of the Rio Grande. For full appreciation of the distance it has advanced from the domineering attitude of an earlier day it should be compared with Secretary Olney's tall talk in the Venezuelan controversy with Great Britain in 1895 when he said: "The United States is practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition."

Moreover, the new declaration specifically throws overboard the famous "Roosevelt corollary" which has been used to justify intervention by the United States on the ground that if it refuses to let European nations take action to protect their rights in Latin American countries it must itself act as policeman. On this point the memorandum says:

> Such arrangements as the United States has made, for example, with Cuba, Santo Domingo, Haiti and Nicaragua are not within the doctrine as it was announced by Monroe. They may be accounted for as the expression of a national policy which, like the doctrine itself, originates in the necessities of security or self-preservation.

It should be noted that there is no proposal here to abandon these "arrangements." No change in policy is advocated. Intervention is not abandoned. It is not even declared unjustified. But justification is called by a new name. It is "self-preservation" instead of "the Monroe Doctrine." If this were all, there would appear to be little gain. Latin-American opinion would see little difference in practical effects whether a Central American country were invaded by the United States as a matter of self-preservation or as a matter of maintaining the Monroe Doctrine.

However, there is a positive advance toward frankness. And it is quite possible that citizens of the United States will more critically examine any action declared necessary for self-preservation than they would one based on the traditional sentiment and original altruism of the Monroe Doctrine.

But the real importance of words must be read in their accompanying actions. The true import of the new interpretation must be discovered in President Hoover's present handling of the Haitian and Dominican situations. There has been no sending of marines to stop revolution in Santo Domingo; there is an evident disposition to withdraw them from Haiti. The importance of the present declaration lies not in what it says; it lies in the attitude of friendliness and conciliation which prompted the saying. And there is significance in the fact that this memorandum, prepared in December, 1928, by J. Reuben Clark, formerly Undersecretary of State, is only now made public. It must be considered as an integral part of the whole Hoover effort toward rapprochement with Latin America. Its full meaning will be found in the progressive development of that effort.

## Flying New Colors

ON THE face of it, the question as to how many flags a person can identify seems too trivial for serious discussion, but a little thought will reveal its importance. No international sports gathering is completely intelligible without a knowledge of flags. Take the Olympic Games. Whenever a Finn or a Greek or a German triumphs in a race or in a jumping contest the flag of his country flies at the masthead. Or let it be a team which emerges victorious, there is but one emblem that can adequately express the joy, the thrill of conquest, and that is the flag. From the first day when the Romans set out upon their triumphal advance the flag has commanded the respect of the patriots of all nations, and in times of menace has been their national rallying point.

But the multiplicity of flags prevents a wider knowledge of their identity from being attained. Since the World War, according to an article in the American Review of Reviews, at least one-third of the world's population are living under flags that were nonexistent before that event. One needs but to mention China, with its 400,000,000 population; Soviet Russia with its 140,000,000, and Germany with its 60,000,000 to realize the extent of the changes which are symbolized by flags. And the end of new flags is not yet, unless the conclusion is reached that the present geographical lines are final and that subdued peoples will never attain the realization of self-rule.

But flags, with all that they mean as the symbol of loyalty and pride of a nation, fail in their most glorious mission of bringing out the best in the human race if through national prejudice they blind men and women to the rights of other states. And in teaching the identity and significance of flags it is well to remember that they should never be regarded as the emblem of supremacy or the vehicle by which one nation shall impose its culture or its idiosyncrasies upon another. An acquaintance with the flags of the world is desirable when the motive behind the desire is to know a neighbor better.

## Answer the Digest Poll

WHATEVER its manifest limitations, whatever its potential abuses, the Literary Digest's prohibition poll represents a worthy attempt to sound out public opinion on this vital issue, and it deserves the thoughtful response of every person who receives a ballot.

Here is the opportunity for a large section of the American people to register their continued support of national prohibition as the best means yet devised of coping with the liquor traffic.

Here is the opportunity for the opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment to register their dissent from what ten years ago was the considered verdict of forty-six of the forty-eight states of the Union. It is an opportunity which should be grasped by every friend of the prohibition law. It is an opportunity which no opponent of the law will fail to take.

The possible abuses to which the Digest poll must submit itself should not deter any person, whether he be dry or wet, from giving it his earnest and prompt support. Obviously there can be no infallible determination as to whether many of the ballots are not marked by aliens and minors. Obviously the ballots cannot be fully safeguarded. On the other hand, the editors of the Literary Digest may be depended upon to exercise expert and painstaking care in directing this useful undertaking, and if certain abuses are almost unavoidable, the larger the response the greater is the probability that the result will yield an accurate cross-section of honest conviction.

There is the further consideration, perhaps more fundamental than the others, which should also be noted in advance. It rests on the fact that amendments to the Constitution of the United States are not premised merely on numerical considerations. The Constitution protects the geographic integrity of the individual states by providing that the legislatures of the forty-eight states shall have equal power in passing upon proposed amendments, and at the same time the popular majority is protected by the constitutional requirement that at least thirty-six of the state legislatures must concur. Thus a mere numerical ratification is not sufficient to pass a constitutional amendment. By this means a scant numerical majority in a limited part of the Nation—twelve states or less—is restrained by constitutional provision from blocking the will of the majority of thirty-six states or more on matters which the states desire to handle by national action. Thus relative numerical response should not be the only criterion in estimating the significance of the Digest poll. This fundamental of course applies to the wet responses as well as the dry.

As to the wording of the ballot, we see no reason why the Digest has not propounded three questions on which an expression of public opinion is both valuable and pertinent. The replies will undoubtedly lend themselves to varying interpretations, but there is no reason to believe that a just estimate of their significance will not be reached by the public in general. The ballots, millions of which are already in the mails, contain the following questions:

| | Mark [X] in ONE Square Only |
|---|---|
| 1. Do you favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Law? | ☐ |
| 2. Do you favor a modification of the Volstead Law to permit light wines and beers? | ☐ |
| 3. Do you favor a repeal of the Prohibition Amendment? | ☐ |

To assist in tabulation by states, please write the name of your state here.....

If The Christian Science Monitor should happen to be called upon to mark one of these ballots, we should not be at all surprised to find ourselves placing a bold and confident X right after question number one.

## Women Make Good Jurors

WOMEN are eligible to serve on juries in twenty-one of the American states. In only ten of these states, however, is such service compulsory, and as matters work out, women jurors are practically limited to these ten. In twenty-seven states women are actually debarred from jury service despite organized efforts to gain the privilege.

Most persons assumed that when the suffrage amendment took effect it would automatically carry with it jury service for women. This has not been the case in those states where court interpretation or legislative action blocked the way. In such states the battle to give women citizens the same status, privileges and duties as men must be fought all over again.

If it were an absolutely novel proposal, the effort to make woman jury service universal might rouse reasonable doubts. But it is actually no new program, but a seasoned success, in everyday practice in some of the biggest states. Experience indicates that women make as good jurors as the average man, or even better ones. The ten states with compulsory service are: California, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Utah. Only too frequently, in these jurisdictions, it is found that the best women and the poorest men are selected for juries, chiefly because of the exemptions now granted to classes of men. Adding women to the jury panel doubles the number of eligibles for service and doubles the potentialities of good juries. Actual experience, indorsed by judges and lawyers, indicates that the presence of women raises the decorum of court proceedings, and that women are no more influenced by their emotions in arriving at verdicts than are men, perhaps less.

A chief criticism of women jurors seems to be that they want the laws enforced! At least, how otherwise can one explain the long and unsuccessful fight to install women in juries in New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts? Proposals for this end have been defeated or buried in committee at least five times in New York, four times in Connecticut, and no less than eight times in Massachusetts. In these three states prohibition cases are numerous. Experience shows that women jurors vote to have the law enforced—not just one law, but all laws. That is why judges generally seem to consider them good jury material and why, perhaps, certain state legislators oppose them!

It is, indeed, a surprising fact that in states like New York, where judges now bitterly complain of low jury competence, half the available material from which potential jurors might be drawn is ignored, and this, moreover, in the face of efforts of women's organizations to win a place on the jury list. Women's organizations claim, correctly, that the educational value of jury service is unequaled. Both for the improvement of the machinery of justice and for the administration of justice itself, the intimate, first-hand experience of women in the jury box is of great value.

## O. K.

THE origin of "O. K." is shrouded in some mystery. One learned linguist declares it to be an Indian expression, more properly spelled "Okeh" and signifying "giving approval," while a more picturesque explanation insists that the abbreviation is due to a misreading of the initials "O. R.," a short cut for "order received," used by shipping clerks. Still another student of language attributes it to Artemus Ward, a famous American humorist, whose whimsical spelling of "all correct" gave some excuse for writing a brief "O. K." Other interesting explanations may also be uncovered in solemn treatises.

The abbreviation "O. K." seems today to have come into a new popularity in America. When an acquaintance tells a friend over the telephone that he will be glad to accept an invitation for dinner next Sunday he crowds his acceptance into a crisp "O. K." When complete agreement has been reached on a proposed business transaction "O. K." is the sign used to seal the bargain. Casual conversation is well seasoned with "O. K.," as anyone who has listened to the talk of college students has reason to know. "O. K." has become one of the national "yes" words.

Perhaps too frequent use of the abbreviation "O. K." becomes monotonous to the ear, but the gracious mood that prompts it is certainly worthy of more universal emulation. There is too much cross-grained criticism current today. Too many negative and destructive opinions circle about public institutions and color everyday philosophy of living.

The man who can grasp and commend the other fellow's point of view, and can find the thread of the worth while in every tangled situation—national or international—is the man who by right belongs to that happy-hearted company whose password is "O. K.," and whose encouragement, faith and good cheer give a singing strength to the day's work.

## Air Unity for the British Empire

THE future of air transport is still so much a matter of speculation that a plan for building up within the next ten years a daily mail and passenger service of airships, flying boats and airplanes between all parts of the British Empire might seem to be more in the nature of a fanciful invention of a writer of fiction than a sober statement of fact by an extremely cautious expert on aeronautics. The reasons which Commander Sir Dennistoun Burney, who was responsible for the building of Britain's second airship, R-100, puts forth, in a recent declaration in London, are, however, grounded in experience and not in fancy, and can hardly be dismissed offhand as the optimistic prediction of an enthusiastic believer in air travel.

Most noteworthy is the English expert's conviction that the construction of a lighter-than-air vessel, able to travel at ninety miles an hour with a load, excluding the crew and fuel, of thirty to fifty tons and with a commercial range of 3500 miles, will become possible in a few years. But airships alone would apparently be inadequate to deal with all the phases of a daily Empire air service. Flying boats of a powerful design will be required to complete an air system linking up Britain with her Dominions and colonies. And these two types of air transport will, in Sir Dennistoun Burney's opinion, have to be reinforced by special short-distance land airplanes, which will connect the chief airports with the smaller towns of the Empire.

It is perhaps not astonishing that so vast a scheme should be received with a certain skepticism in England, and not least because the difficulties in the way of its fulfillment are chiefly of a financial character. For it would, at a conservative estimate, require about £10,000,000 of Government money to run such an air service; and so high an expenditure in present circumstances of industrial depression will not, it is believed, commend itself to official circles.

However, India is already linked to England by a weekly air-mail service, and the progress made by civil aviation since its inception in 1919 leaves little doubt that the development of commercial air routes knitting together the British Commonwealth of Nations will in the next decade proceed with more than horse-and-buggy speed.

## Editorial Notes

A copy of an autographed edition of "We," one of the 1000 copies signed by its famous author, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, was recently sold for $105 at auction. This places the Colonel in the ranks of the limited number of contemporary authors whose first editions are in demand at auction.

Sunny, ideal climate is usually linked with California, but California boasts another proud fact that is not so generally known. It is the second largest State in the American Union. Of course you know which is the largest.

Those who are already convinced that the naval conference will end in failure are like the boy who feels sure he isn't going to get any pie because there is company for dinner.

"Be popular, learn to play the saxophone." And yet we hear so much about truth in advertising.

Boston wants the Rotary convention for 1932, and, being the "Hub of the Universe," why not?

## Touring Again With Archibald

### Karlsruhe, Baden-Baden and "Horace"

XI

SUNSHINE after rain. The cobble-paved street in front of the gasthaus was rapidly drying when I awoke the next morning. Archibald was already up and doing, for I heard "Jerry's" engine warming up in the shed below. When I joined him a few minutes later, I found our friend who spoke English there also.

"Now, old chap," said Archibald, as I appeared, "the anchor's weighed, and as soon as we have had breakfast, we will sail straight for the port of Karlsruhe. Our friend here has just mapped out our route and I have memorized it."

I should like to record here that Archibald did not go straight to Karlsruhe, that he took the wrong turning, several wrong turnings, and finally circled back to the village about lunch time, much to the surprise of Johann and his amiable frau. I say I should like to record this, it would be a pleasurable stimulation of my sense of humor to do it, but—I must be truthful. Archibald did steer "Jerry" straight to Karlsruhe, and midday found us at the Schloss Hotel in Karlsruhe doing full justice to a most excellent meal.

After lunch we rolled leisurely south through peaceful country washed by the recent rains, until our road merged into the streets of Baden-Baden. We sought and found a hotel where I had stopped many years before. It had expanded in size, but the open-air terrace restaurant by the side of the lovely garden was still the same. Archibald was pleased with his room, pleased with the open-air restaurant, pleased with the cordiality of our reception, and decided that the hotel would do for our night's sojourn.

* * *

"But we must get away early in the morning," he said.

"Where to?" I asked.

"Er—I don't quite know yet, but we'll take a look at the map after dinner. Now, let's go out and see what this village looks like." We went out and had a look at the "village," and—we stayed in Baden-Baden for a week. It was not through any urging of mine that Archibald's "night's sojourn" expanded into a week. The principal cause was, I believe, the Lichtenthal Allee, that superb promenade which runs through the heart of Baden-Baden by the side of a ribboned, rippling stream called the Oos.

Thus our proposed early start the next morning was forgotten, and for seven mornings we promenaded the Lichtenthal Allee long before the breakfast hour. Others walked with us, some on their way to the famous Trinkhalle where the warm mineral spring, known to the ancient Romans, still flows, and where an orchestra plays on the open terrace. One afternoon a shower of rain ceased suddenly, and while pendant drops glinted on every leaf and blossom, a gorgeous rainbow spanned the valley.

"I think we had better move on tomorrow," said Archibald, after the rainbow had faded, "anything after that would be an anticlimax." That was on the sixth day of our stay, but the dawn of the next day was so beautiful that we risked the anticlimax, and decided to remain one day more. And it was in the morning of this seventh day that we met the individual I shall call "Horace."

That wasn't his Christian name, and his surname must also remain incognito. Archibald and I were gazing into the window of an antique shop near our hotel, when a man came out of the shop carrying a parcel. He stumbled, dropped his parcel, and Archibald picked it up and restored it.

"I thank you very much," said the stranger, and as his accent closely matched what we had recently heard on the talkie screen in London, we instantly decided that he came from the United States. He was a middle-aged, stockily built man, with clear blue eyes which twinkled as he talked. "Hope you are not antique hounds like me," he continued. He chuckled, waved his hand and went his way. We met him again that afternoon. We were sitting on a bench in the Lichtenthal Allee, near the main walk, when he passed and greeted us with some question about our buying antiques.

"We were only window gazing," replied Archibald, smiling in return. "As a matter of fact, neither of us know much about antiques."

"Same here," said the stranger, taking a seat on the bench beside us. "Webster's Unabridged says the word 'antique' means 'old,' and that's about the extent of my know."

* * *

"Do you buy these things just because they're old?" I asked.

"Nope, I buy 'em to please my wife."

"Your wife is a collector?" asked Archibald.

"Not a collector, she's an accumulator." He chuckled and waved his hand expansively. "Say, friends, I'll tell you how it is. I come from California, and I've come abroad to have my intellect improved." "Horace" chuckled again. "You see, my wife has a theory that every business man should break away from his work for a while each year, go abroad and broaden his outlook. This is our third summer abroad, and if I had toted a pedometer through the picture galleries, museums, palaces, castles, shops, churches and other sight places where I've tramped, I reckon it would register 3000 miles by now, maybe 5000."

"And the intellect, has it—er—improved and broadened?" asked Archibald.

"Sure!" replied "Horace." "Before we sail for New York each year, I'm wearing a hat a size larger than I do at home. The trouble is that the broadening effect shrinks by the time we sight the skyscrapers, and my wife is terribly disappointed, but not disheartened. No, she just says: 'Oh, well, we'll try it again next year.'"

"But how about the antiques?" I asked.

"Oh, yes, I was coming to that. My wife thinks every business man should have a hobby. I tried golf, but whacking a ball and hoofing after it isn't a hobby, it's a sentence. Then I tried postage stamps. I bought stamps and fastened 'em in albums until the sight of a stamp on a letter made me shudder. This summer I took up antiques, and so far it's working fine. I buy old things and give 'em to my wife. She is pleased that I have a hobby that keeps me occupied while abroad, for we are about finished with palaces, museums and other intellect improvers, see?"

He arose to leave us, with these words:

"Well, so long, friends, if you ever get out to California, look me up, and we'll make whoopee!" We shook hands and thanked him, and he strolled away.

* * * *

"Quaint chap," said Archibald, adjusting his monocle and gazing after him. "Fancy anyone having to have a hobby."

"How about your poultry farm?" I asked.

"My poultry farm is not a hobby," replied Archibald, stiffly, "it is—er—an experience."

"Well, never mind," I said, rising, "come along. In the words of 'Horace,' let's go make whoopee."

"Where?" asked Archibald.

*"To the concert in the gardens. It's the only kind of whoopee they make in Baden-Baden."*

"And a jolly nice kind it is, too," said Archibald. "It might develop into a hobby if I stayed here long enough."

B. F.

## Notes From Shanghai

SHANGHAI

THE new year opened in China with the announcement of an era of tolerance and encouragement for the newspapers, which have suffered much from censorship and official interference in the last year or two. Few papers, Chinese or English-language, have escaped the ban of the Nanking Government for publication of news and reports considered inimicable to the Government, but in many cases consisting entirely of the facts of the case. A policy of suppression was followed, and last year was a black period in newspaper history. President Chiang Kai-shek opened the new year by issuing a manifesto inaugurating a new period of freedom of the press for China and encouraging free and unrestrained criticism in order to guide the new Government in its endeavors to meet national wishes. President Chiang declared he was anxious to utilize the best in public opinion for incorporation in governmental policies, and welcomed criticism of the defects and shortcomings of the Administration so that he might be enabled to avoid many mistakes and blunders, and the future of the country and party might also profit. President Chiang concluded his manifesto by asking people to mail him direct their criticisms and suggestions. This new departure is being keenly followed by newspaper interests.

* * *

Another ancient institution disappeared in February when a feature of the interbanking business in Shanghai, known as the "compradore order," was no longer accepted by the banks. The compradore order has been peculiar to Shanghai and other Chinese cities where foreign and Chinese business interests intermingle. Most of the firms have had a Chinese agent called the compradore, who was bonded to insure his fidelity and who handled all the cash, which he was called upon to produce at intervals and give a proper accounting for. In the meantime, the money was in his sole possession, and native interest rates being very high he has found it a profitable business. The existence of these compradores has virtually amounted to an interbanking system, for they would write out orders and notes on each other to a considerable sum, and hitherto these orders have been accepted by foreign and Chinese banks on the same status of checks. Payment by compradore order has been much more common in some big business houses than by check. The banks have found, however, that compradore orders have entailed too much difficulty in collection and cannot be cleared with the ease of checks. Therefore the order has gone out they will no longer be accepted, and another blow has been struck at the system of "compradore please pay. . . ."

* * *

Bound on a mission of interpreting Chinese drama for the Americans and studying American drama for interpretation to the Chinese on his return, Mei Lan-fang, the female impersonator, who has been called the "Pavlowa of China," has left Shanghai on his first American tour. Mei is the outstanding figure on the Chinese stage, and although it may seem somewhat quaint that a man should play female roles, this characteristic is an historical development which the modern drama movement in China and the invasion of western motion pictures and plays do not seem to affect. Although in recent weeks student bodies supporting a Little Theater movement produced "Lady Windermere's Fan" and an Ibsen play, yet the bulk of Chinese theater goers still favor the old historical dramas and romances in which Chinese literature abounds, and which form the romantic background of the people. This type of theater craft, which finds Mei Lan-fang as what we might call the prima donna, for he sings and dances, finds an analogy in the theater in England during the Elizabethan period, when all the actors were males and boys played female roles. Even if the quaintness may seem so dominant, yet Mei is a real artist, and the theater goers of America who will see his performances will find that art is universal, and will join with the Chinese in rendering him his just tribute.

* * *

Two giants of the theater recently met in Shanghai before Mei Lan-fang left for the United States. They were Mei himself and Noel Coward, the young English actor-playwright, whose operetta, "Bitter Sweet," is running in New York and London. Probably never before did the East meet the West in such circumstance. Mr. Coward is on a trip around the world, and although he declared he is collecting no material or atmosphere for a play, he was not long in paying a visit to the great Chinese actor who was giving his farewell performance before sailing for the United States. The author of "Bitter Sweet," who started acting at the age of ten, saw Mei's performance, and afterward discussed theater craft with him in the greenroom, which is a particularly hallowed part of the Chinese theater. He must have been impressed by the precocity of the Chinese actor who can look back to his first appearance on the stage when he was almost an infant.

* * *

China has her feet well set on the road to progress, but the battle between the solar calendar and the lunar calendar is assuming historical proportions. The battle is fought chiefly on the date of the new year. The old-style new year, which is an arbitrary function judged by the lunar calendar, is the greatest festival of the Chinese. It is not only a festival, but is of incalculable antiquity, is clustered with rich traditions and customs which are the basis of the Chinese social system, and is the pivotal point in the country's business system, too. Other festivals may come along, but the New Year is the only one when the country shuts down for at least two days. The National Government's forward policy provides for the adoption of the solar calendar to eliminate the two new year's holidays. Radical Kuomintang groups advocated severe punishment for observers of the old festival, proposed warnings to newspapers not to cease publication over the holiday, and even suggested wholesale confiscation of New Year cards in the mails. But the Government realizes the task of converting the calendar is stupendous and can only be achieved by much patient propaganda and education.

## *Letters to The Christian Science Monitor*

*Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.*

### The Talkies vs. the Movies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The relative values of the talkies and the silent movies are often discussed by patrons of both. Many enjoy the peace and quiet of the one more than they do the more noisy pleasures of the other.

Again, many believe that interpretation calls upon the actors in the silent drama for a higher character of talent than it does upon the actors in the talkie. Why should not the producers poll their patrons as they visit the theaters and learn which of the two is more popular today? Opinions of noted actors may be correct, but who knows?

Minneapolis, Minn. E. KENNEDY.